

CHILD LIFE IN GREEK ART

PREFACE

In our admiration for the achievements of the ancient Greeks in art and in literature we of the modern world are perhaps too apt to think of them as a race of supermen. In reality, of course, they were just ordinary men and women like ourselves, playing their parts in life as best they could, and, for the most part, leading very common, humdrum lives. The occasional glimpses that we catch behind the scenes reveal many a familiar figure. The unscrupulous dealer, giving short weight and measure, the daring speculator, seeking to corner the grain market, the blatant demagogue, appealing to the passions of the populace, all were to be found then as now; as, fortunately, were also the upright banker, whose word was his bond, the patriotic statesman, sacrificing his own interests to those of his country, and the incorruptible public official, who left office no richer than when he entered it. For the adult, naturally, different ages have modified, or even completely changed, the conditions of life; but the problems of childhood have remained at all periods very much the same. Even so there is a never-ending fascination, which few persons can resist, in watching the small body and the awakening mind of the child as they grow and mature. The glimpses that we obtain of children in ancient Greece are unfortunately rather few, but Miss Klein has skilfully woven the scattered threads into the web of this monograph. She has not only collected and handled her material in scholarly fashion, but has also presented her results with a sympathy and understanding possible only to one who herself loves children. It is a book that should appeal to everyone who shares that love.

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ΒΙΒΛΙΟΘΗΚΗ

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	xi
INTRODUCTION	xvii
INFANCY	1
TOYS, PETS, AND GAMES	9
ATHLETIC EXERCISES	23
SACRIFICE AND FESTIVALS	25
SCHOOL	28
MUSIC AND DANCING	32
PUNISHMENT	33
COSTUME	34
SICKNESS AND DEATH	39
NOTES	43
PLATES	57
BIBLIOGRAPHY	59
INDEX	61

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

FRONTISPIECE

- A. Vase A890. Brussels, Musées royaux du Cinquantenaire
- B. Vase A2319. Brussels, Musées royaux du Cinquantenaire
- C. Vase A2318. Brussels, Musées Royaux du Cinquantenaire
- I A. Terracotta 12649. Athens, National Museum
- B. Terracotta 5182. Munich, Museum für Antike Kleinkunst
- C. Terracotta 12981. Athens, National Museum
- D. Terracotta 3978. Athens, National Museum
- II A. Marble 819. Athens, National Museum. (Conze, pl. LXXIII)
- B. Marble LXXI. Rome, Villa Borghese. Alinari photograph
- III A. Terracotta 17.190.2061. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
- B. Vase 95.52. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
- C. Terracotta 01.7826. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
- D. Terracotta 335. Paris, Louvre
- E. Bronze. Saloniki, Archaeological Museum
- IV A. Terracotta 425. Munich, Museum für Antike Kleinkunst
- B. Terracotta CP856. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
- C. Terracotta 4419. Athens, National Museum
- D. Vase K14. Heidelberg, Archäologisches Institut der Universität
- E. Vase 1268. Athens, National Museum
- F. Terracotta Inv.30659. Berlin, Staatliche Museen
- V A. Vase CP488. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
- B. Vase Room XII. Syracuse, Museo Archeologico
- C. Vase D356. Berlin, Archäologisches Seminar der Universität
- D. Vase 1913.453. New Haven, Yale University
- VI A. Marble. Thebes Museum
- B. Vase E396. London, British Museum
- VII A. Vase 95.49. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
- B. Bronze 10.170. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
- C. Terracotta Room XVI. Syracuse, Museo Archeologico

- D. Vase. New York, Gallatin Collection
- E. Terracotta 02.38. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
- F. Terracotta 06.1087. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
- G. Stone CS970. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
- VIII A. Terracotta Room XII. Syracuse, Museo Archeologico
- B. Terracotta. Corinth Museum
- C. Stone 68. Rome, Barracco Museum. Alinari photograph
- D. Terracotta CP883. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
- IX A. Terracotta C553, C554, C556, C557. Toronto, Royal Ontario Museum
- B. Marble 27.45. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
- C. Marble. Athens, Monastery ton Asomaton. (Conze, pl. CLXXII)
- X A. Vase 1224. Athens, National Museum. Alinari photograph
- B. Terracotta 5365. Athens, National Museum
- C. Vase 1654. Athens, National Museum
- D. Marble 268. Munich, Glyptothek
- E. Marble 199. Munich, Glyptothek. (Conze, pl. CLVI)
- XI A. Vase 01.8086. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
- B. Vase 95.54. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
- C. Vase 07.14. Chicago, Art Institute
- D. Terracotta 6778. Munich, Museum für Antike Kleinkunst
- E. Vase. Broomhall, Elgin Collection
- F. Terracotta 6779. Munich, Museum für Antike Kleinkunst
- XII A. Terracotta D368. London, British Museum
- B. Terracotta 5361. Athens, National Museum
- C. Terracotta Room XXI. Syracuse, Museo Archeologico
- D. Terracotta 19.192.75. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
- E. Terracotta CA84. Paris, Louvre
- XIII A. Vase 95.51. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
- B. Vase 25.067. Providence, Rhode Island School of Design
- C. Vase 21.88.80. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
- D. Vase 1736. Athens, National Museum. Alinari photograph
- E. Vase 1465. Würzburg, Martin von Wagner Museum
- F. Vase. Kiel, Collection of Prof. Eduard Schmidt. (Pfuhl, Masterpieces of Greek Drawing and Painting, Fig. 106)

- XIV A. Terracotta ZV800. Dresden, Albertinum
- B. Vase E485. London, British Museum
- C. Terracotta ZV800. Dresden, Albertinum
- D. Terracotta 312. Paris, Louvre
- E. Terracotta MNB577. Paris, Louvre
- F. Terracotta 112. Paris, Louvre
- XV A. Marble. Palermo. (Conze, pl. CXCIV)
- B. Marble 1993. Athens, National Museum. (Conze, pl. CLXXI).
- C. Vase F101. London, British Museum
- D. Vase 3291. Berlin, Staatliche Museen. (Gerhard, Apulische Vasenbilder, Taf. XIV, detail)
- XVI A. Terracotta 92.2616. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
- B. Terracotta 01.7883. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
- C. Terracotta C534. Toronto, Royal Ontario Museum
- D. Terracotta 20.205. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
- E. Terracotta 18.96. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
- XVII A. Terracotta 01.7766. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
- B. Terracotta 10.210.77. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
- C. Terracotta 5324 and 6671. Munich, Museum für Antike Kleinkunst
- D. Vase 15.25. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
- XVIII A. Vase 891. Brussels, Musées royaux du Cinquantenaire
- B. Terracotta 99.536. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
- C. Terracotta 01.7869. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
- D. Vase Room XII. Syracuse, Museo Archeologico
- XIX A. Terracotta 01.7841. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
- B. Terracotta 03.897. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
- C. Terracotta D161. London, British Museum
- D. Vase 06.1021.119. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
- XX A. Terracotta 01.7860. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
- B. Vase 1827. Munich, Museum für Antike Kleinkunst
- C. Terracotta 07.2864. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
- D. Vase 2674. Munich, Museum für Antike Kleinkunst
- E. Vase 25.78.48. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
- F. Vase 01.8024. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts

- XXI A. Marble 3476. Athens, National Museum
 B. Marble 3477. Athens, National Museum
- XXII A. Vase. *Élite Mon. Cer. IV*, pl. 79
 B. Vase. Paris, Dzialynski Collection(?) (*Arch. Zeitung*, 1872, Taf. 56,3)
 C. Vase F223. London, British Museum
 D. Marble. Brussels, *Musées Royaux du Cinquantenaire*. (Conze, no. 1985)
 E. Vase. *Monumenti, Annali e Bulletini* 1855, pl. VI
- XXIII A. Vase 13.232.3. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
 B. Vase 10.191a-b. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
 C. Marble 554. Istanbul, *Musées des Antiquités*
- XXIV A. Vase 10924. Madrid, Museo Arqueológico Nacional
 B. Vase C370. Toronto, Royal Ontario Museum
 C. Vase 09.221.40. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
 D. Vase E653. London, British Museum
- XXV A. Vase 07.15. Chicago, Art Institute
 B. Vase E550. London, British Museum
 C. Vase 1227. Athens, National Museum
 D. Terracotta 10.227. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
 E. Terracotta 06.051. Providence, Rhode Island School of Design
- XXVI A. Vase 1229. Athens, National Museum. Alinari photograph
 B. Vase 24.08. Cambridge, Mass., Fogg Museum
 C. Vase A906. Brussels, *Musées royaux du Cinquantenaire*
 D. Vase 24.97.34. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
 E. Terracotta 5441. Munich, Museum für Antike Kleinkunst
 F. Vase 2658. Berlin, Staatliche Museen
- XXVII Tablet 14.2.4. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
- XXVIII A. Terracotta A980. Brussels, *Musées royaux du Cinquantenaire*
 B. Vase A1013. Brussels, *Musées royaux du Cinquantenaire*
 C. Terracotta 23.259. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
 D. Terracotta 5026. Athens, National Museum
 E. Terracotta 4862. Athens, National Museum
- XXIX A. Vase 17.230.10. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
 B. Vase 06.1021.167. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
 C. Marble 481. Munich, Glyptothek
 D. Marble 649. London, British Museum

- XXX A. Terracotta 5010. Athens, National Museum
 B. Terracotta 246. Paris, Louvre
 C. Terracotta 14867. Athens, National Museum
- XXXI A. Vase 2285. Berlin, Staatliche Museen. (Furtwängler und Reichhold, *Griechische Vasenmalerei*, Ser. III, pl. 136)
 B. Vase 2285. Berlin, Staatliche Museen. (Furtwängler und Reichhold, *Griechische Vasenmalerei*, Ser. III, pl. 136)
- XXXII A. Terracotta. Athens, National Museum
 B. Terracotta E10. Berlin, Archäologisches Seminar der Universität
 C. Terracotta 10.230. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
 D. Terracotta 01.7788. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
- XXXIII A. Vase Room XIII. Syracuse, Museo Archeologico
 B. Vase E185. London, British Museum
- XXXIV A. Vase 139. Würzburg, Martin von Wagner Museum
 B. Terracotta 4907. Athens, National Museum
- XXXV A. Marble 278. Rome, Museo Nazionale
 B. Terracotta 06.1096. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
 C. Terracotta 03.903. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
 D. Terracotta 6760. Munich, Museum für Antike Kleinkunst
 E. Terracotta D357. London, British Museum
- XXXVI A. Marble 1305. Athens, National Museum. (Conze, pl. CLXIX)
 B. Marble 695. Athens, National Museum
 C. Marble. Athens, National Museum. (Conze pl. CCCCXI)
- XXXVII A. Marble 722. Athens, National Museum. (Conze, pl. LXVIII)
 B. Marble 3289. Athens, National Museum. (Conze, pl. LXXXVI)
- XXXVIII A. Terracotta 4054. Athens, National Museum
 B. Terracotta 06.1064. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art
 C. Terracotta 6762. Munich, Museum für Antike Kleinkunst
 D. Bronze 10.116. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
- XXXIX A. Vase 1226. Athens, National Museum. Alinari photograph
 B. Vase A1904. Brussels, *Musées royaux du Cinquantenaire*
 C. Terracotta C334. London, British Museum
 D. Terracotta 5069. Athens, National Museum
- XL A. Vase 12771. Athens, National Museum
 B. Vase 09.221.44. New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art

INTRODUCTION

In the following sketch the purpose has been to trace life through the period of childhood only. As a result the illustrations of youths as athletes, relatively frequent in vase paintings, have been largely omitted, as well as other smaller groups, such as banquet scenes and occupations of older girls or young women. Here and there it has seemed possible to draw added information from the figures of Eros, especially numerous among the terracottas, for they frequently parallel illustrations of real children, and we assume that the artist naturally represented Eros much as he knew the Greek child. This is true also of figures which have been identified as the Dioscuri, for example, or Heracles, Perseus, and the several children of Asclepius.

So far as I know, no one has yet attempted to give a full discussion of the field; I have endeavored, therefore, as far as possible, to make a study of all the material which is at present accessible. Certain writers have undertaken to localize particular customs or practices on the basis of monuments found only in those regions. Their absence from other places may be due to accidental causes, and therefore it has seemed to me wiser to avoid definite statements in such matters.

All available material in the principal museums of America and Europe has been considered at first hand, with two exceptions—the Museo Archeologico in Florence was closed at the time of the writer's visit, and the Hermitage in Leningrad was omitted because of unsettled conditions existing there. Additional information has been gathered from the catalogues of other museums, and from publications which contain plates or detailed descriptions of objects. Where illustrations of any one thing are few, references are as complete as

possible; where they are very numerous, only the best and most typical are cited. Except in unusual cases, three or four examples have seemed sufficient. A few figures may be given here by way of illustration: a small child, "swaddled" and held in the arms of an adult, occurs forty times; cradles, many of them alike, number forty also; dolls, or figures which may perhaps have served as dolls, reach a total considerably over one hundred; children with dogs beside them are almost as numerous.

Many of the objects were undoubtedly made to serve as votive offerings, rather than for actual use. They have been included here because those who were responsible for their making obviously drew upon objects and scenes from the daily life of the times. Even though the object dedicated was not the one which had actually been used by the dedicator, it at least suggested its essential features. Since, further, large numbers of these objects were found in children's graves, one is safe in assuming that they had been intimately connected with the life of these youngsters.

An important factor in a study of this sort is the obvious carelessness of execution in the case of nearly all the small vases. While the general effect is extremely lifelike, details are found to be blurred and uncertain, or are omitted altogether. In the interpretation of the terracottas one often fares no better. Many of them are of rude workmanship, and so lack detailed treatment; others, which were obviously moulded with great care originally, have suffered much from wear, and the surface modelling has, to a great extent, been lost. Certain allowances must be made, also, in the acceptance of forms due to artistic convention, as, for example, the *θολία* or wide-brimmed hat with conical crown, worn by girls and women. Although it is regularly moulded so as merely to rest upon the head, it seems quite certain that, as actually worn, it must have been made to fit down over the crown at least.

The attempt to designate objects in the museums by their numbers has not been uniformly successful. Some difficulties have arisen because of the varying systems of classification employed in different places, and in some museums it has been altogether impossible to obtain numbers with which to refer to the objects.

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I desire also to acknowledge the courtesy of the directors of museums and of the individuals who have allowed me to reproduce objects in their collections. The following publishers have kindly given me permission to make use of plates from the volumes named: F. Bruckmann, E. Pfuhl, *Masterpieces of Greek Drawing and Painting*, and Furtwängler und Reichhold, *Griechische Vasenmalerei*; Walter de Gruyter and Co., *Archäologische Zeitung* (1872), Conze, *Die Attischen Grabreliefs*, and Gerhard, *Apulische Vasenbilder*.

Finally it is my pleasant duty to express particular gratitude to Professor C. H. Young, at whose suggestion this study was undertaken. His unfailing encouragement and many helpful criticisms have been of invaluable assistance throughout the work.

INFANCY

Greek child life in its earliest stages cannot be observed without at the same time seeing the child in its relations to the mother primarily, but frequently also to the nurse. The youngest Greek child recorded is the tiny bundle seen on a painted stele—a new-born baby, apparently, held by a servant standing behind the mother's bed.¹ Here, and often elsewhere too, the child's head is protected by a pointed cap, brought well down over the ears and the back of the neck. It was apparently not fastened in any way, so it must have been rather close-fitting; occasionally the point is surmounted by a small round tuft,² but more frequently not.

I A

As to the exact method of clothing the small body, there is greater variety, or possibly less certainty, in the evidence at our disposal. In the majority of cases the outlines of the figure certainly suggest a child closely wrapped, although it must be admitted that often there are few or no lines to represent the winding of the swaddling band.³ Yet there are a considerable number of terracottas which show us very clearly bands of varying widths wrapped tightly round and round. Some of them move us to hope that the babies were less uncomfortable than they seem to us. The feet may be left uncovered,⁴ or the neck is free,⁵ but several figures are, apparently, wrapped from tip to toe, so that nothing but the face is exposed.⁶ Sometimes, it should be added, the head is left entirely bare.⁷

II A

I C

II B

While it seems safe to assume that swaddling was common, it was evidently not the only form of clothing used. Certain figures suggest a large garment or mantle, wrapped more or less loosely about the child, and a few show it hanging free below the child's

feet. In one instance it seems to extend only from the armpits down,⁸ while another looks very like the infant's long dress of modern times.⁹

As for colors, the evidence which we possess is so slight that generalizations of any sort are out of the question. However, it is interesting merely to observe that on the painted stelai, in contrast to the reddish-brown garment covering the child's body, the pointed cap is white.¹⁰

III A As the child grows older it most frequently appears entirely nude,¹¹ or with only a cap,¹² or a small cloak in addition,¹³ clasped on the right shoulder. When the child is held by some one, a partial covering is sometimes provided by the himation of the older person.¹⁴ One often sees the mother either standing or seated, nursing her child at the breast,¹⁵ or simply holding it on her left arm while the baby turns its face toward hers, or nestles its head close to her neck.¹⁶ Again, the old family nurse may often be seen, with face so wrinkled and ugly, and body so stooped that she is clearly distinguished from the mother herself. Whether standing or seated, her head is generally I D bent forward so that she seems to be watching her small charge intently and affectionately.¹⁷ Occasionally the hand of the child is so placed as to suggest that it is caressing the old nurse.¹⁸ That a very real affection did develop between many such individuals is only natural. Therefore it is interesting to find a bit of evidence here and there, such as a grave stele to "Nurse Choirine,"¹⁹ and another describing Paideusis as an "excellent nurse."²⁰ One cannot doubt that these were erected by persons who felt grateful for the care they had enjoyed in their childhood. Even greater praise is bestowed upon a certain Phanistrate, "nurse and midwife," whose occupation is further made clear by the presence of four small children in various positions about her. Above we read, "she caused pain to no one, but all grieved for her after her death."²¹

For the long periods spent in sleep, the Greek child seems to have been given a very comfortable place—a cradle, of course, and one which rocked. Only one example shows a construction similar to that of the wooden cradles on rockers in common use not long ago, and here the motion, rather surprisingly, was not from side to side, but from end to end instead.²² The usual cradle was rounded more or less on the under side, and one would imagine that it was easily set in motion by any activity on the part of the child itself.²³ It seems quite possible, too, that it could be tipped so as to roll the baby out; even so, there need have been little cause for concern, since the child obviously had not far to fall. Yet this was prevented on occasion by the use of cross straps, as we see them applied to hold a pair of small twins in position.²⁴

The basket shaped cradle on the well-known Vatican vase²⁵ is very familiar since it is often reproduced. I have not, however, found a single other example of this type, whereas the former is frequently represented.

The occupants of these cradles vary somewhat in age; in many of them there are tiny babies, kept snug by means of cap and generous wrappings.²⁶ That many others are older is clear from the long hair, and their being nude;²⁷ for warmth they were dependent upon the thick, soft mattress or pillows upon which they rested, and, possibly, the pet now and then seen lying beside them.²⁸

A most unusual method of carrying a small child occurs in one terracotta group.²⁹ The form of the conveyance which is seen on the mother's back suggests more than anything else a modern Greek saddle bag, though it is considerably longer. Only the head of the baby is visible, emerging from the opening at the top. Whatever other advantages this arrangement may have possessed, it does not strike one as particularly conducive to the child's comfort. Another terracotta³⁰ shows what is perhaps intended to be a similar article,

III C

I B

III D

though the curiously shaped object encasing the child, in cap and wrappings, is here rounded at the lower end. Certainly it cannot have been made to suggest an ordinary cradle.

If not asleep, a child might be seen seated in its cradle,³¹ or else on a low couch,³² playing there or observing what went on about it. Certainly it would not normally remain there long, but would quickly venture forth, on all fours, to go in search of a plaything or a play-mate. On occasion, when it was desirable to control the child's activities, or to have it seated on a level with the adult, it was consigned to its high chair.³³ Though differing somewhat from the modern type, these chairs seem to have been quite practical, and comfortable too, if we may draw conclusions from the attitude of the children occupying them.

Between this chair for the wee tot and that for adults, there may well have been an intermediate type. Such a form is at least suggested by several small ones of terracotta shaped somewhat like the high chair. The proportions of the foot and the upper part are practically reversed, however, and the front is entirely open instead of having merely two circular openings for the legs. Some of these chairs are without occupants,³⁴ but one on which a wicker design is carefully indicated has a woman with a small child seated in it.³⁵ The suggestion of a high chair, therefore, cannot hold for all the examples of this type.

Of course the child had to be amused somehow, and nothing was more convenient than a rattle with a nice long handle. Any one who has observed children will know that such a toy must, first of all, be durable. So the Greeks seem to have made these things of bronze, or else of wood, as is indicated in the dedication of Philokles' toys, which included a boxwood rattle, to the god Hermes.³⁶ There are several illustrations of some such object, held in the hand of a small child or of the slave who attends him,³⁷ and the general shape

III B

Front. A

IV C

brings to mind two so-called children's toys which are made of bronze.³⁸ Each consists of a long handle attached to the axis of a double convex disc, but they seem to lack the means of being made to rattle. On another object of similar shape,³⁹ this want is obviously supplied by a number of small rings inserted in holes around the edge of the disc, and in a bronze rattle of the same type from a child's grave at Olynthus, by pebbles enclosed in the disc. There is also one unusual terracotta rattle⁴⁰ with geometric decoration, shaped like a flattened round flask with a very long slender neck. For the description I am indebted to Mr. Beazley who has added the suggestion that the thing held by a child on a small oinochoe is a rattle of this type.⁴¹

Curiously enough, most of the rattles which have survived the centuries are of a fragile sort; at least terracotta is not a suitable material for a toy to be put into the hand of a small child. Either these were intended for older youngsters, or else were held by the mother or nurse, and shaken to attract the child's attention. The use of the rattle by nurses to lull to rest children who do not sleep well is specifically mentioned by Pollux.⁴² There is always, of course, the possibility that those which we now have are simply terracotta models made to be dedicated. Suidas, however, in his definition of *κοροπλάθοι* makes the statement that all sorts of little clay animals were made to amuse little children, and if animals, why not rattles? In form they are indeed interesting; we find owls, though without feet and tail,⁴³ pigs with stubby snouts and holes for eyes⁴⁴ and small tortoises.⁴⁵ Another, and not inappropriate, shape is that of a cradle complete with the figure of a child in it.⁴⁶ Even more elaborate in execution is the rattle modelled as a small boy,⁴⁷ seated on a base, with a goose at his right side. The bird is stretching its neck in a vigorous attempt to reach some of the fruit held up, at the boy's left side, in a fold of his tiny mantle. An object not yet explained

III E

IV D

IV B

IV A

IV F

IV E satisfactorily is illustrated on several vases and stelai in connection with larger children. Although generally seen in a girl's hand,⁴⁸ it appears once in the background, resting at an angle on a shelf.⁴⁹ I venture the suggestion that it was a rattle, somewhat similar, perhaps, in construction, to a Buddhist prayer wheel, or to a wooden clapper from Antinoë.⁵⁰ This consists of a flat rectangular piece of wood, cut in one with the handle, and upon each side there is tied another rather thin square section of wood. The former objects do not, to be sure, show details present in the latter, but there is a certain similarity in shape.

V D A unique rattle apparently served a double purpose, in that the pebble, or clay pellet, was inserted in a very neat feeding bottle;⁵¹ when this had been emptied the nurse could shake it as she lulled the child to sleep. The feeding bottles themselves vary considerably in detail, although they conform in general to two main types. The more slender style, suggesting a small pitcher, is open above, and the handle is placed over the top.⁵² From the standpoint of adaptability, this form seems decidedly less practical than the second. Its length from the spout to the top of the handle is considerable, and it is difficult to see how it could have been tilted enough to give the child an opportunity to absorb the contents in comfort. The second type, even more frequent, is squat in shape, with a handle at the side. The top is occasionally left open,⁵³ but more often it is closed by a concave strainer;⁵⁴ one example rather interestingly combines the two features, with a circular opening in the center top, and a strainer near the edge, opposite the mouth.⁵⁵ All of these have a short spout, set at right angles to the handle, and often carefully rounded in the shape of a nipple.

The close tie which binds together mothers and their children is suggested in various ways by the Greek artist. Here a child, held by the servant or nurse, extends both arms eagerly toward the mother

who is seated, ready to receive it.⁵⁶ Often the little one is seen on her lap, lying face down⁵⁷ or held in a seated position,⁵⁸ or standing up so as to face its mother.⁵⁹ In a number of pretty groups it is not the adult's lap, but the shoulder upon which the child rests, steadied by a hand upon its ankles or knees, while its own small hand rests upon the mother's head.⁶⁰ Now and then the little figure is so completely relaxed that its drooping head makes us certain it has fallen asleep there.⁶¹

As soon as the child begins to show an inclination to creep, we are likely to see it crawling in the direction of some toy⁶² or toward its mother; here the father stands by, looking on;⁶³ there the nurse anxiously extends a protecting hand.⁶⁴ When tired of moving about, it might pause to rest, with legs drawn up under its little body,⁶⁵ or, lying on its stomach, it could kick up its heels in perfect comfort.⁶⁶ If none of the grown-ups yielded to its entreating arms, extended upward,⁶⁷ even after it had attempted to climb up on the chair,⁶⁸ it might console itself by going to sleep where it was. Nothing was more natural than to sink down upon the nearest convenient object, with the head pillowed upon the arm,⁶⁹ or else to make one's small playmate a soft and cozy resting place.⁷⁰

To make life as safe as possible for the Greek child, parents took care, evidently, to see that amulets were regularly worn. The string or cord which carried them was hung from one shoulder, and brought across the body so as to hang near the hip on the other side.⁷¹ The number of amulets on one string varied, but there would seem to have been from three to six in most cases. It is difficult to give any accurate description of their shape, for vase painters, in general, contented themselves with merely indicating the objects. As a matter of fact, some of these may very well represent simply knots tied in the cord, as we actually do see them worn by adults on some objects from Italy.⁷² Greek literature has no reference to the knot itself,

VI A

XL A

VII C

VII D

VI B

VII A

VII E

VII B

VII D

but John Chrysostom⁷³ mentions a scarlet thread among the articles used for prophylactic purposes. There are, however, a few vases where amulets are carefully drawn; in one instance they are shaped like an axe head and an enlarged grain of wheat.⁷⁴ On another vase⁷⁵ they are very like the objects seen in the Cypriote sculptures;⁷⁶ the illustration will give one a much better idea of them than any description possibly could.

Not only was a cord suspended from the shoulder, but the child might be seen wearing a necklace, and one or more bracelets or anklets. Some of these, also, suggest a mere cord;⁷⁷ others are obviously of metal, twisted, or wound round and round.⁷⁸ This is especially true in the case of older children, and particularly girls. One cannot help feeling that the more elaborate of these served primarily as ornaments, and only secondarily as prophylactics.

XXII C

VII G

III B

VII G

TOYS, PETS, AND GAMES

For the entertainment of the younger member of the family, who had just reached the walking stage, toys made to be moved about were undoubtedly most satisfying. One plaything of this type was an animal—a horse, surely—with arched neck and curved tail, and with four wheels instead of legs. Further, the nose was pierced, so the only thing needed was to insert the string, and the horse was ready to go.⁷⁹

Somewhat similar are the horses with long cylindrical bodies, carrying panniers on their backs, with two large,⁸⁰ or six smaller jars.⁸¹ There are also very small two-wheeled carts, some of them with an opening apparently made for the insertion of a little pole.⁸² The box is sometimes open at the back or front, and when this is the case the floor projects somewhat beyond the sides.⁸³ These carts were made either empty, or, in other cases, with from one to three figures seated in them.⁸⁴ As one goes from such simple forms to more complicated groups, there is less certainty about their having served as toys, though it is not entirely impossible. We find, for instance, a man driving a team of horses,⁸⁵ a team of mules drawing a two-wheeled cart,⁸⁶ and four-horse chariots with warrior and charioteer.⁸⁷ Because of the fact that some of them are constructed with two, three, or four movable wheels, one is unwilling to say that they were not meant to be moved about.

The idea of going to market is suggested by other terracottas, not, however, on wheels. There are horses and donkeys carrying panniers of various shapes,⁸⁸ and even a dog with baskets on his back.⁸⁹ Sometimes the driver is seen seated behind the load,⁹⁰ or the

VIII B

VIII D

VIII A

VIII C

dog is allowed to ride, perched above the baskets.⁹¹ In other groups the driver walks immediately behind the donkey, with a staff or cudgel in his hand.⁹² Similar figures are an old woman riding on a mule,⁹³ a donkey with a large fish tied upon its back,⁹⁴ and a seated ape holding a two-handled jug.⁹⁵

IX A Small terracotta dogs,⁹⁶ horses,⁹⁷ deer,⁹⁸ cows or bulls,⁹⁹ goats,¹⁰⁰ rams,¹⁰¹ and pigs¹⁰² must have been general favorites. The rabbit,¹⁰³ tortoise,¹⁰⁴ and cicada,¹⁰⁵ the lion¹⁰⁶ and the dolphin¹⁰⁷ are found, and there occur several nibbling mice,¹⁰⁸ but these are made of bronze. Terracotta birds¹⁰⁹ found in numbers almost everywhere are the duck, goose, cock and dove.

IX B If these small clay figures were a favorite means of beguiling youngsters, live pets quite certainly were even more satisfactory. There are a very large number of reliefs showing girls or boys holding doves, either in a very careless fashion,¹¹⁰ or so as to caress them,¹¹¹ IX C and often a small child is represented reaching for the bird held by an adult.¹¹² Many of the latter are, to be sure, too sketchy or too much weathered to be identified with absolute certainty, but the size suggests a dove, rather than some other bird. In passing, brief reference might be made to a rather large group of reliefs in which children hold a bird of the above type so that it is nearly or completely XV A within reach of a little dog.¹¹³ Since the dog is almost always in a position which suggests its worrying the bird, one would like to imagine that the latter represented a wooden or terracotta toy, possibly one of the mechanical kind said to have been invented by Archytas.¹¹⁴ Every now and then, however, the bird is held by a wing only, or in some other equally uncomfortable position, and looks very much alive. We are driven to the conclusion, therefore, that children were not always urged to treat their pets with kindness, and that the artist himself did not hesitate to portray what seems to us a bit of unnecessary cruelty. By way of a definite example of the

difference between the viewpoint of the ancients and that of later times, one need only refer to the popularity of the game of quail-striking in antiquity.¹¹⁵

Another feathered friend which was popular was the goose, with the duck a close second. Little children are sometimes seen seated with the pet at their side,¹¹⁶ and there is also the well-known type of the small boy struggling with the goose.¹¹⁷ Older girls and boys ordinarily carry their pet ducks.¹¹⁸ The goose, however, stands near, reaching for some object, such as a bunch of grapes, in the child's hand,¹¹⁹ or else it assumes much the position that one would expect of a pet dog, with head and neck laid against the child's body.¹²⁰

Even more charming are the groups of children with cocks, many of which are similar to the foregoing. Here we see a chubby hand resting on the bird's back,¹²¹ and elsewhere the pet, held in the arms of a larger boy, pecks at his ear, to the owner's great delight.¹²² In another pretty scene we see two boys feeding a small flock of chickens;¹²³ yet one more shows two youngsters busily engaged in giving their pet cock a ride in a small cart.¹²⁴

Quails there are, in a cage held on a boy's lap,¹²⁵ or perched on a girl's hand,¹²⁶ or on the ground picking up food.¹²⁷ Another bird, apparently a raven, is seen, again in the company of smaller children, on the ground;¹²⁸ on a table or stool;¹²⁹ or a perch;¹³⁰ on the hand;¹³¹ and even on a creeping child's head.¹³²

Exactly what we have in the slender, long-legged birds, standing here and there at the side of a child¹³³ it is difficult to say. Perhaps they are herons, though the possibility of a stork suggests itself also.

The peacock is found a number of times, beside the figure of Eros or of a boy.¹³⁴ As one can hardly assume that it was found as a pet, except on rare occasions, it is better, perhaps, to attribute these groups to a certain freedom of imagination on the artist's part. Going a little further, one might mention other fanciful scenes, such as

X D

X E

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VII F

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XI E

XXXIX B

XI ACB

XI D

XI F children or Erotes riding on cocks,¹³⁵ geese,¹³⁶ or even dolphins,¹³⁷ and lions.¹³⁸ Similarly there are teams of cocks,¹³⁹ geese,¹⁴⁰ and peacocks,¹⁴¹ drawing carts in which children ride.

Of all the domestic animals, dogs were manifestly the greatest favorites. They are represented in a variety of characteristic attitudes, scampering along before or behind the children,¹⁴² standing on their hind legs, begging for something,¹⁴³ licking the face of the baby which embraces them,¹⁴⁴ or sitting patiently near the chair while the small master or mistress is otherwise occupied.¹⁴⁵ There are teams of dogs, with elaborate harness, drawing carts in which children are seated,¹⁴⁶ and many a patient pet submits to being ridden by the little boy seated astride its back.¹⁴⁷ These dogs often wear collars, just as ours do today, and rather frequently there is suspended from the collar what looks exactly like a tiny bell.¹⁴⁸

Numerous parallels to the above groups are found also among the illustrations of other animals. The small pig which is carried by a girl,¹⁴⁹ for example, may not be a pet at all, but destined for sacrifice. On the other hand, a considerable number of small children are found riding on larger pigs.¹⁵⁰ The cow or ox feeds from a child's hand,¹⁵¹ or carries him about;¹⁵² rams and goats are ridden¹⁵³ and fed,¹⁵⁴ and the latter appear a number of times hitched to carts, either single¹⁵⁵ or in teams.¹⁵⁶

There are varying illustrations of boys riding horses. We see a man standing so as to help a boy mount,¹⁵⁷ elsewhere a lad stands upright on his horse's back,¹⁵⁸ and still another vase shows the horse about to leap over some object lying in its path, while the boy holds the reins tight.¹⁵⁹ Sometimes there is a whip with double lash in the rider's hand,¹⁶⁰ and in a few cases we see a sort of pad, for his comfort, on the back of the horse.¹⁶¹

XIV D Deer are found rather more frequently than one would expect,
XIII BD petted,¹⁶² ridden,¹⁶³ or drawing carts on which children ride.¹⁶⁴ The

hare or rabbit makes its appearance in a number of ways. When held up by the front paws only¹⁶⁵ we would prefer to think it one caught in the hunt, rather than a pet thus dealt with. An older girl who holds a little rabbit in the "apron" of her chiton is truly much more kind;¹⁶⁶ boys, too, are seen elsewhere, stroking the little animal as it sits on a table.¹⁶⁷ One pet hare is observed just in the act of leaping over a boy's small cart,¹⁶⁸ and one delightful little painting shows a boy with hands resting on his knees, stooping toward a hare which is seated on its hind legs and looks up at him.¹⁶⁹

A certain lack of feeling, or sympathy, for animals, which is noticeable from time to time is again to be seen in the case of a girl who is holding up a tortoise by means of a string tied to one leg.¹⁷⁰ Other groups show us children either simply looking at a tortoise,¹⁷¹ or with the hand upon its back,¹⁷² or with a foot resting upon it.¹⁷³

One isolated example will conclude this rather long list of pets, namely, a mouse.¹⁷⁴ A boy or youth is seen seated with a large round dish, obviously containing some food, on his lap. His hands rest on the sides of the bowl, and on the edge, on a sort of small handle, the mouse is comfortably seated.

Since occasional references have already been made to carts, a brief discussion will not be out of place here. Most of them are drawn in profile, so it is not easy to decide in all cases just what is represented. As a matter of fact, the term has been applied to a large number of objects which are not really carts at all, but a simpler form of plaything, made with a single wheel,¹⁷⁵ or possibly a pair of them, set rather close together.¹⁷⁶ By means of the long pole attached the child then pushed the toy about. One boy is seen raising such an object high in one hand,¹⁷⁷ and so we feel more certain that it was simple and light in weight. Some of these have a cross-bar,¹⁷⁸ serving as a handle, fastened near the front end of the pole, while in others there is no handle to be seen.

XIV E

XIV F

XIII E

XIII F

XV C

XIV AC

XI A

XV A

Of the carts proper, the smallest looks like a simple little platform, more or less raised above the wheels. Such is the form of the two on which children have set small jugs,¹⁷⁹ and a somewhat larger one carries a boy's pet hare.¹⁸⁰ The latter cart is drawn so as to suggest a complete box, rather than a flat surface only, but the position of the hare, on top, and not in it, would seem to determine the form. Some illustrations, however, do show a box very clearly.¹⁸¹

XV D

Front. B

XIII C

Still other types are best described by the terms chariot and go-cart. In the latter the figure is seated, naturally, since there is a support at the back, and sometimes at the sides too.¹⁸² In the former the child, in a kneeling or standing position, generally, holds fast to the rail.¹⁸³ Occasionally this little chariot is drawn by children,¹⁸⁴ but more frequently by animals of one sort or another.¹⁸⁵ Anyte of Tegea describes so well this form of childish amusement that it seems worth while to add here a complete translation of the poem.¹⁸⁶

"The children, billy goat, have put purple reins on you, and a muzzle on your bearded face; and they train you to race, like horses, round the temple of the god, that you may draw them as they rejoice in their childish play."

In the list of playthings which, we would suppose, had been designed particularly for girls, the doll stands first. We have a number of reliefs showing us girls or women actually holding them in their hands. They are of various types, either seated¹⁸⁷ or upright,¹⁸⁸ and I am inclined to think that two of these¹⁸⁹ are suspended from a loop or string held in the hand.

XV B

While many of these dolls must have been dressed, as dolls are now, only one has been found to give any proof of the fact; it wears a chiton, exactly as does the small girl who holds it in her hand.¹⁹⁰

XVI C

Though dolls were made of other materials such as bone and wood, by far the largest number which have come down to us are of terracotta. The well-known Boeotian bell-shaped "doll" hardly

leads one to believe that it was actually used as a toy,¹⁹¹ but the other kinds certainly were. In spite of variations of detail, they conform rather closely to several main types.

There is the flat figure, with high headdress or cap, like that of the Greek priest (*pappas*) of today, with arms and legs attached at the shoulders and hips respectively.¹⁹² Both this type and other jointed figures were frequently made with crotala or clappers in the hands.

XVI B

A smaller number of dolls, best represented by a little one of bone, wear a short skirt reaching to the knees; the joint, then, comes just below.¹⁹³ This costume suggests that worn by the professional dancing girls, and we are reminded also, in this connection, of the puppets, *νευρόσπαστα*, mentioned by Xenophon.¹⁹⁴

A third class shows the body well rounded and modeled with greater care, and the head, with hair high at the back, frequently has a kerchief or band fastened about it. If the figures are complete, the legs are generally attached at the knee,¹⁹⁵ instead of higher up. A number of these, however, are made with the legs ending at the knees, and with only a part of the upper arm.¹⁹⁶

XVI A

X E

XVI D

Again, the doll is seated, with arms jointed at the shoulder, but with legs which are immovable.¹⁹⁷ One would be more inclined to classify these last as purely votive offerings, were it not for the additional information we have regarding one which was found in a tomb near Athens.¹⁹⁸ This one is seated in a high-backed chair; in her hand is an ivory dove, and beside her a tiny onos or knee protector, used in spinning or carding, a pair of shoes, and a lebes gamikos or marriage bowl. The British Museum authorities suggest that this small lebes indicated the tomb of a newly wedded bride;¹⁹⁹ on the other hand, it is not altogether impossible to imagine that it, or some of the other similar ones,²⁰⁰ were used by children for dolls' weddings.

XVI E

XVII D

Other small dishes which may have been toys are in the form of a hydria (water jar),²⁰¹ pyxis (toilet box),²⁰² oinochoe (wine pitcher),²⁰³ and lekythos (oil flask).²⁰⁴ There are numerous tiny jars and pots of varying shapes,²⁰⁵ baskets with high handles,²⁰⁶ and one model of a sort of range or fire pot, with cooking vessel in it.²⁰⁷ A pretty little terracotta oven, with an opening at the lower right side for the fire, is open in front so that one is able to see a large number of small round cakes within.²⁰⁸ Still other utensils are a candelabrum,²⁰⁹ a ladle,²¹⁰ and a strainer with long handle.²¹¹ Small trays and baskets filled with fruit, bread, etc. are found now and then, but they are more likely to have been offerings of a religious nature.²¹²

XVII B

XVII A

XVII C

Among the articles of furniture we have tables, with both round and rectangular tops. The former regularly have three legs,²¹³ the latter normally four,²¹⁴ though one was made with only three, namely two at the corners of one end, with the third in the middle of the other end.²¹⁵ There are chairs with arms and high backs,²¹⁶ couches complete with cushions,²¹⁷ and a low, rectangular stool.²¹⁸ A miniature stone chest may have been a welcome toy,²¹⁹ and there is one cradle large enough to have accommodated some little girl's doll.²²⁰ A terracotta model of a temple is more likely to have served a religious purpose than to have been a plaything, but the latter is at least a possibility.²²¹

XVIII C

XVIII D

While I have found no representation of a mask actually worn by a child, one sees them held in the hand rather frequently.²²² One would infer, therefore, that children took pleasure in playing with them, and it seems quite natural that they should. There is one small boy, however, who appears to have been filled with terror by a large mask; he is looking back at it even as he runs away, and on the ground we see a jug which he may have put down in his haste to escape.²²³

An interesting plaything which brings to mind the mechanical wooden toys made at the present time in Russia, is a terracotta in

the form of a woman with kneading trough before her. There are movable joints in the arms and at the hips, so that she could be made to do her work very satisfactorily.²²⁴ Of the same type, apparently, is the figure of a woman, in Leyden, occupied in grinding.²²⁵

There seems little doubt that the whipping top was a plaything which provided enjoyment for many. As one would expect, because of the skill required for spinning, it was popular chiefly with the older children. Other illustrations prove that even adults did not despise the toy. Its shape was either simply that of a cone, with sides slightly curved,²²⁶ or else it was cylindrical, with a short cone-shaped base.²²⁷ Many are made of terracotta, but a number of bronze have been found also.²²⁸ The height of the known examples varies from about two and one-half, to eight or nine inches. The manner in which they were kept in motion by means of a whip is clear from a number of illustrations showing boys and girls, or adults, with a lash in the hand, intent upon the spinning top.²²⁹

XVIII B

XVIII A

For the older boys, the hoop seems to have been a parallel to the little boy's wheel, since only one example of the former in the hand of a small child has been found.²³⁰ One hoop is so drawn as to suggest its having been made in three sections, probably of wood accordingly, with some binding at each joint;²³¹ another vase painting shows a hoop thus joined in one place only.²³² There are a number of illustrations of boys actually rolling their hoops,²³³ as well as of boys²³⁴ and one girl²³⁵ where the toy is simply held in the hand. The stick used seems generally to have been quite short, but there is some variety. A lively scene shows us not only the boy running and holding his hoop, but his small dog also, apparently enjoying the chase.²³⁶ A hoop put to another purpose is that held by a kneeling girl and boy, while their little dog leaps through it.²³⁷

XX D

XX A

XX D

With hoops and tops we are very likely to associate marbles or jackstones, and the Greek parallel is not hard to find. Of their

knucklebones or astragals which have come down to us some are the bones themselves²³⁷ and others are made of metal and stone.²³⁹ The game of five-stones, played with astragals or pebbles, corresponds to our own method of playing jackstones; they are thrown up and caught on the back of the hand. If any fall to the ground they must be retrieved by the same hand without losing those already caught. We find several pairs of girls²⁴⁰ facing each other in a kneeling position with the right hand up, and, while details are lacking, what we do see agrees with the description given by Pollux,²⁴¹ even corroborating his statement that five-stones is, above all, a woman's game. One other terracotta group shows the girls with their hands full, ready for a throw, apparently.²⁴² Since one such player holds in her left hand an elongated purse or bag,²⁴³ often carried by children in the terracottas,²⁴⁴ it is quite possible that it served as a bag for the objects, much as the marble bag of today. The lad Konnaros, mentioned in the *Anthology*,²⁴⁵ who received eighty astragals as a prize for writing, certainly had need of some such container.

Another form of the game is illustrated in a terracotta group of three girls.²⁴⁶ They are gathered around a circle, with diameter indicated, marked on the ground, and within the circle lie three astragals. We know from Pollux²⁴⁷ that the object in *εἰς ὠμίλλαν* was to prevent the astragals from falling outside. Here the line drawn through the circle probably made the game more difficult. For other games of this type which we find named in literature, such as playing "odd and even" with astragals,²⁴⁸ the Greek artist has left us nothing except possibly the dice with which the boys played.²⁴⁹

Balls were of interest to every period of life, from that of the babies which awkwardly clutch them²⁵⁰ or crawl after them,²⁵¹ to that of adults. We often see girls and boys playing in exactly the same fashion. If there is only one player, he may be standing²⁵² or kneeling²⁵³ or comfortably seated,²⁵⁴ and it is not unusual to see one ball

for each hand.²⁵⁵ Some vase fragments show one girl throwing a ball to be caught by another, and there are indications of a third girl for the group.²⁵⁶

Something like a wicket is found in three illustrations, one of girls,²⁵⁷ the others of boys.²⁵⁸ In each, a ball is held high in one player's right hand, while the opposite player behind the wicket stoops and extends both hands, ready to catch the ball.

A ball game curious to us is several times repeated with only slight modifications. The plan seems to have been to have a ball thrown by one person, in the direction of one,²⁵⁹ two,²⁶⁰ or even three players,²⁶¹ all seated on the shoulders of others. In nearly every instance the carriers' hands rest on their knees, while the riders extend theirs to catch the ball. In another form of the game, one boy who is carried throws the ball to a number of others who stand on the ground.²⁶² The winner then presumably mounted upon the shoulders of the boy who threw the ball, as the game is still played in northern Greece in modern times.²⁶³

The game of ephedrismos has given rise to much discussion and there are some who have tried to distinguish sharply between this and the game spoken of as *ἐν κοτύλῃ*. In view of the numerous variations which any well-known game may undergo at any time, it is wiser, no doubt, to agree with those who suggest that the two are practically alike. A vase painting²⁶⁴ shows us one stage of the former as described by Pollux;²⁶⁵ the boy who failed to strike the barrier with the ball is forced to carry the winner on his back. In addition he must find the barrier while blindfolded. There is no serious objection to our thinking of the numerous terracotta groups of girls²⁶⁶ as showing the same penalty, even though they are not blindfolded by having the winner's hands over their eyes. The mere task of carrying a playmate for a given distance in this position is punishment enough; it must

XX E

XX B

XX C

have been very difficult to keep the hands clasped behind one's back, with a weight resting on the arm.

XXI A It seems worth while to refer here to two well-known reliefs in Athens. Although both of them show youths, rather than boys, at play, the group of ball players²⁶⁷ has certain parallels in the preceding paragraphs. The second relief is more interesting, perhaps, because
XXI B it is the more unusual—the so-called hockey base.²⁶⁸ One can safely state that children everywhere are certain to imitate the things they see done by older people; therefore we may add the suggestion that the little boys at times must have instituted hockey games of their own.

Certain other illustrations offer less difficulty than some of the foregoing since we have no need to consult literary passages for their interpretation. Almost any child likes to ride on the foot of an adult, and Greek children must have enjoyed this fun also. Our illustrations
XXII A are of Eros, to be sure, but clearly the suggestion was taken from real life.²⁶⁹ Then, too, there is the lad riding on a stick, with whip and
XXII B reins conspicuous enough to make the meaning clear.²⁷⁰ One is reminded at once of Plutarch's story about King Agesilaus who was discovered by one of his friends astride a reed, playing horse with his children.²⁷¹

Jumping the rope is without much doubt the occupation of a girl on a small stele,²⁷² although I have not seen it thus explained by any one else. The girl's arms are in about the same position as those of a satyr in bronze skipping the rope.²⁷³ The rope was restored in the latter case, I understand, while the former shows all except a little at the top, where the stele is broken.

XXIII B The see-saw was in use, and in spite of the fact that our two illustrations are those of very large girls or women, we may assume that children, too, amused themselves in this fashion.²⁷⁴ The two satyrs kneeling at opposite ends of a board²⁷⁵ are apparently playing something else, for we observe the board is short enough to allow one

satyr to grasp the wrists of the other. This board is balanced on a small triangular support and it seems more likely that it was rotated rapidly instead of being moved up and down.

As for swings, the simpler form is that consisting of a rope only,²⁷⁶ apparently without even the small board which we often use as a seat in our swings today. The other more elaborate form is a four-legged stool or chair suspended by means of cords or ropes.²⁷⁷ In each illustration some one stands behind to push the person sitting in the swing.

The kite is known through only one illustration where it is distinctly drawn in the form of a triangle, with the string attached at the center of the base.²⁷⁸

Another toy is held in a way to suggest what I have often seen played with even such things as a large coat button. There must be two openings so that the string can be drawn through from one side and brought back again through the second hole; then the ends are best knotted together securely. The loop at either end is held with the hand, or only a finger, and when the string is alternately drawn tight and again slackened, the disc whirls first in one direction, then back in the other, as the string is wound up and again unwound. When made to twirl rapidly the button or disc produces a pleasant humming noise. In the illustrations, objects of this kind appear in the hands of women and Erotes rather frequently.²⁷⁹ To such the term "magic wheel" is undoubtedly applicable; at the same time, it would be rather strange if children had not amused themselves with such a plaything also.

XXII C The boy who stands holding in his right hand a string with something round at the end²⁸⁰ is generally supposed to be playing with a sort of spool such as is still used today. When the spool is released from the fingers the string unwinds, and if properly managed the spool will return a number of times, winding up the string as it comes. It hardly seems possible to accept seriously the suggestion that the terracotta bobbins²⁸¹ could be used thus; certainly they were too

XXIII A

XXII C

fragile. If, however, they were made of other material for the use of the children, or with different proportions, so as to strengthen the core, they might have proved very entertaining. Another possible explanation is that the object represents the flat disc of leather attached to a string which modern children call a sucker. The leather is soaked and pressed tight to a stone or other object which, held fast by suction, can then be lifted.²⁸²

A game evidently similar to that called "morra" by the Italians at the present time is illustrated in several places. Two players, seated facing each other, hold up, at the same time, a certain number of fingers of the right hand. The one who first calls the total number correctly wins. Most of the illustrations found differ from the modern form of the game, however, in that the two players hold between them, with their left hands, a staff. In several cases one player's hand is in such a position that it seems to be measuring off a part of the staff,²⁸³ and twice we see a small winged figure flying with a wreath to the girl whose hand is at the end.²⁸⁴ The usual explanation is that the final winner in the game is the one who first counts off his half of the staff, on the assumption that each correct guess allows a given space on it.

A butterfly hunt is found on a small vase where we see a boy with body eagerly stretched forward, going as fast as his legs can carry him. The butterfly just beyond his reach is painted in a bluish glaze.²⁸⁵

Fishing is a pastime twice found. In one case²⁸⁶ the boy is again Eros, who is assisting his mother Aphrodite to draw in a fish which has taken the hook. In the second scene²⁸⁷ a boy alone is seated on the rocky shore, with a small basket in his left hand. The right holds the fishing pole, and one of the six fish we see in the water below seems about to bite. Farther out there is an interesting object suggesting a lobster pot, and under the shadow of a rock reposes an octopus, an article of food still prized by the Greeks of today.

ATHLETIC EXERCISES

Regular training in athletics and participation in contests are generally associated with the ephebes, but formal contests for boys were an established feature at Olympia and elsewhere. On a vase to which reference has already been made in connection with the top and ball,²⁸⁸ there are further a boy in the act of throwing the discus and two others engaged in wrestling. The trainer stands near them, resting on his staff as he looks on. It is evidently the winner in some contest of this type whom we see on another vase,²⁸⁹ standing between two men of whom one is about to place a wreath upon his head.

Informal scenes of play, on the other hand, are more frequently found. A boy²⁹⁰ with arms extended is preparing to jump over a low stele or post standing before him. Apparently there are no jumping weights in his hands, and he is obviously not practicing the ordinary broad jump of the athlete. Pairs of wrestlers appear, either as small boys or Erotes.²⁹¹ In some of these groups it is quite clear, however, that they are merely quarreling, over a bird, for instance,²⁹² and it is possible that none of them should be spoken of as wrestlers.

We see girls as would-be jugglers,²⁹³ balancing a stick on the finger. There is a little boy turning a somersault,²⁹⁴ and another with acrobatic tendencies stands on his hands.²⁹⁵ Possibly the dish seen on the ground, just beyond his nose, is used also in the performance. One little vase²⁹⁶ has an unusual picture of a boy in the act of getting up on a table; one foot is up on the edge, and his right hand is extended to help keep his balance. An interesting suggestion is that the boy is preparing to give an exhibition of his skill—possibly a dance after the manner of Hippokleides in Herodotus' story.²⁹⁷

XXIII C

XXIV C

XXIV B

Violent exercise was likely to be followed by a bath; doubtless this is suggested by the jar standing beside a boy, as well as by the strigil he holds in his hand.²⁹⁸ Where the boy represented is still rather small,²⁹⁹ the strigil and oil flask are carried by the slave who attends him. Much more unusual is the fountain scene³⁰⁰ where some women are gathered to fill jars and one of the spouts has been appropriated by a boy who is crouched under the stream of water, obviously enjoying his shower bath. The laver with its high foot is shown to good advantage in several drawings. In one³⁰¹ we see a small boy, just tall enough to get his arms over the edge, in another³⁰² it is an older girl, while on a gem³⁰³ a girl, though it may be a woman, is washing her hair as she bends over the laver.

SACRIFICE AND FESTIVALS

It seems reasonable to assume that Greek children participated in sacrifices although we do not have much definite evidence. In each of the illustrations found the child is, as one would expect, rather a large one. We have a boy³⁰⁴ about to pour a libation, with oinochoe in his right hand and a sort of cup in the left. A thymiaterion or incense burner occupies the center of another picture³⁰⁵ and the boys who stand on either side have wreaths of leaves on their heads. Among the figures on votive reliefs³⁰⁶ there is sometimes that of a boy standing near an altar who carries a tray or shallow basket filled with offerings. A vase painting³⁰⁷ shows a boy, going to sacrifice, with a tray supported on his left hand, while with his right he is carrying a pig, held by its hind leg. There have been found, also, in a sanctuary, terracotta figures of boys³⁰⁸ each holding a small pig in front of the breast, and these suggest that the boys carrying goats on their shoulders³⁰⁹ in a manner similar to that of the well-known "Moschophorus," have to do with sacrifice also.

XXV D

XXV E

There is a tendency on the part of some modern writers to associate the toy jugs which are found in such numbers with the Festival of the Pitchers or *Xóes*. This was the name given to the second day of the Anthesteria because, so Athenaeus states,³¹⁰ the men at Athens took part in a drinking contest on that occasion. A measure of wine was placed before each, and he who first drained it received a cake as his prize. The wreaths with which the men had adorned themselves were then placed about the jugs.

In Philostratus³¹¹ we are told that at Athens the children between two and three years of age were adorned with wreaths of flowers

in the month Anthesterion. We do not learn, however, on what days of the month this occurred.

With the above statements in mind it seems quite natural to connect the children's jugs with this festival, but in literature there is no proof of the fact. On many of them we do see children with jugs in their hands,³¹² or else walking or crawling toward a low table with jugs and fruit.³¹³ Sometimes the children wear wreaths,³¹⁴ sometimes there is a small wreath about the neck of the jug.³¹⁵ At other times we see the attention of the youngsters divided between jugs and a large flat round cake,³¹⁶ or else there is an object which may be a twisted roll.³¹⁷ This varies considerably in size, but possibly we should not consider proportions of these objects too seriously when they appear in drawings which are obviously sketchy. In general there is a festive air about many of the small pictures, and the rather frequent addition of a tiny cart³¹⁸ to the objects already named suggests that the artist had in mind an occasion for gifts. There occur other vase paintings which show, also, a tray with grapes or other things upon it, carried toward a table.³¹⁹ Beside another table³²⁰ stands a child pouring something from a pitcher, while his playmate is bringing a large platter. Obviously the children are here preparing to celebrate a feast of some kind. As suggested before, we can only conjecture regarding details in many cases; the drawings are frequently made in so careless a fashion that the attempt to interpret only tantalizes one.

Processions of children are extremely charming. One of these³²¹ is headed by a small dog with a jug suspended around his neck. He is followed by a team of boys drawing a cart in which is seated another boy with a lyre on his knees. A rather pretentious Dionysiac procession³²² consists of [Dionysus himself, with kantharos and wand, riding in a covered wagon, with five individuals following behind. A group of four revellers³²³ carrying wreathed jugs is guided by a blazing

torch in the hands of the first child; one of those who follow obviously needs the support which his companion is lending him. A Bacchic revel³²⁴ is made livelier by the sound of a tympanum or tambourine, and the presence of a little dog which is taking an active part. Still another group³²⁵ is celebrating with flutes, a tympanum and the light of a torch; here a jug standing on the ground between two of the boys prompts the suggestion that they may be marching or dancing about it. A child with a torch,³²⁶ and a pet goose walking along at the side, looks away to one side as though waiting for others to join it. In the drawings where we see a child running with a blazing torch³²⁷ we can easily believe that there is a torch race in progress.

Sometimes a childish frolic centers about a herm. One of our terracotta groups consists of two children³²⁸ and what looks like a figure of Priapus; the one child stands in front reaching up, while the other sits on the herm's left shoulder grasping his beard with one hand. In another group there are four children,³²⁹ sitting up on the herm or clinging to it, and their playmate, a pet goat, is lying quietly at the base.

XXVI C

XXVI E

SCHOOL

In addition to training in music, the regular Greek curriculum contained, apparently, only reading, writing, and a certain amount of arithmetic. We find some very interesting things here, beginning with a piece of marble upon which the alphabet was inscribed.³³⁰ A phonic chart on a fragment of pottery has all the letters in a column combined with each of the vowels in turn.³³¹ On a wooden writing tablet with iron handle is written in ink a reading exercise from the first book of the Iliad.³³² Wax tablets were generally made as are our slates, with a thin coating of wax over the central part.³³³ In Herondas³³⁴ we read of an exasperated mother who laboriously renewed this wax every month for her intractable son. The characters were then scratched in this surface by means of a stylus, an instrument pointed at one end, but with the other flat, so as to enable the writer to correct errors by spreading the wax again. Two good examples are made of ivory³³⁵ and of bronze,³³⁶ each a little over five inches in length. Some of the tablets are blank,³³⁷ while one³³⁸ has a line of Greek, copied twice below by the pupil. On another³³⁹ appear some multiplication tables including the twos and threes through "times ten." The letters of the alphabet are used in order, to designate the numbers, with the old digamma representing six.

Nor are illustrations of children at these tasks lacking. There are many showing the old paidagogos, or slave attendant, leading his small charge,³⁴⁰ and we assume that the two are on their way to school. Although it is generally stated that girls did not attend school, there are certain exceptions to be mentioned here. An inscription from Teos³⁴¹ records the fact that provision was made for three teachers to

give instruction to the girls there as well as to the boys. Another interesting thing is a fifth century vase painting³⁴² showing a girl, rather large, led by a woman who is pointing the way. That they are going to school is apparent from the tablet the girl carries, and also from the reluctance with which she goes. A rather chubby little girl in terracotta³⁴³ stands holding her tablet in the right hand, and a purse perhaps containing her astragals in the left.

In company with the old schoolmaster who is seated, we find small boys reading from the scroll they hold in their hands³⁴⁴ or which rests upon a sort of reading stand.³⁴⁵ At other times a folding tablet is laid upon the teacher's knees,³⁴⁶ and the pupil is either reading or observing what the schoolmaster is writing there. In one case³⁴⁷ the boy is seated also, and himself holds the tablet upon which the teacher's finger rests.

Both girls and boys appear alone, simply carrying their tablets³⁴⁸ or holding them on their knees,³⁴⁹ with a stylus held in the right hand. Among the more unusual illustrations is a pair of twins³⁵⁰ seated side by side, apparently learning their a-b-c's from the tablet they are holding. An older boy³⁵¹ sits with his chin resting on his right hand, while his left holds one end of the scroll in whose contents he is so deeply absorbed. A girl Abeita³⁵² who, as we learn from the inscription, died at the age of ten years and two months, is reading so industriously from a roll that even her pet dog is neglected. Notice also the reading stand which the artist has included in the relief.

One vase³⁵³ shows us a group of boys perhaps playing school. One carries a tablet, and two have rolls in their hands. Two others holding staves are paidagogoi apparently, and one seated figure holding out his hand for the boy's roll is then the schoolmaster.

In two illustrations³⁵⁴ where the master holds a scroll, the boy standing before him is apparently reciting some part of its contents which he has been committing to memory. In another group³⁵⁵ the

XXIX B

XXVIII A

XXVIII E

XXVIII C

XXVIII B

XXX C

XXX A

XXIX D

XXIX A

XXXI A

XXVII

XXVIII D

boy is about to have a writing exercise corrected, perhaps, for he is watching the seated man who holds a stylus and an open triptych instead of the usual diptych. The old paidagogos with his staff sits near them while he waits for the boy.

Music lessons are found in a variety of illustrations. Where the teacher simply uses his right hand for directions of some sort,³⁵⁶ it is not clear whether the position of the pupil's head indicates that he is singing, or whether he is only delivering a bit of oratory. Where the teacher plays the flutes, we are certain, however, that they provide the accompaniment to the boy's song.³⁵⁷ Evidently it was not always necessary to sing from memory, for there are boys with scrolls in their hands, singing to the music of the lyre³⁵⁸ as well as of the flute.³⁵⁹ In another scene³⁶⁰ the boy who is listening to his teacher's flute-playing stands facing him; on the wall we see suspended a roll, a diptych, and a lyre. Another music pupil³⁶¹ being trained to play the lyre is seated on a stool, bending anxiously over his instrument; the master and he, it appears, are playing together.

While literature offers us numerous references to the training of girls in the domestic arts, there is very little concerning school work for them. Archaeology, on the other hand, provides illustrations of girls reading and writing, or going to school, while we look in vain for domestic education. One rather crude terracotta³⁶² shows a girl standing beside her mother who is busy cooking; the child may be making serious observations, but she may be simply looking on, or begging for a taste, as children like to do. Of spinning, too, I have found little evidence in illustrations; the distaff which was noted in two vase paintings³⁶³ is held not by a girl, but by a boy, apparently, in each case.

In a small group of terracottas³⁶⁴ there appears a little boy, seated on the shoulder of an older male figure. While not perfectly clear, it seems that we have represented in these a slave or paidagogos

with the child which he is taking somewhere, or escorting back home again. Sometimes there is a basket hung on the man's arm, and there is regularly another object which is, without much question, a lantern of cylindrical form. A curious object found in the right hand of a youthful figure³⁶⁵ has at times been called a lantern also, though it is quite different in shape from any of the extant examples or representations of a Greek lantern. Perhaps it was simply for want of a better name—at any rate, it still awaits a satisfactory explanation.

XXXII A

MUSIC AND DANCING

Of the musical instruments which we meet in connection with children, the tympanum, as well as the flute, has already been mentioned. The former is found also in several terracottas, possibly, held in a girl's right hand;³⁶⁶ one cannot, however, feel certain about these particular objects. The lyre appears rather frequently, as it does among adults also. Either a boy is seen leaning upon it,³⁶⁷ or resting it upon a pillar,³⁶⁸ or about to place it upon a table.³⁶⁹ We even find a small boy, with his lyre, seated upon a horse.³⁷⁰ A very pretty scene is found on a vase where a little boy, walking as he plays, is preceded by his dog and followed by a pet bird.³⁷¹

Although dancing generally implies music of some sort, there are a number of illustrations where no instruments are in evidence. We find a small boy alone³⁷² between an altar and a jug, while another³⁷³ is flanked by jug and toy cart. Possibly the joy they feel because of these gifts is their sole inspiration. A girl alone³⁷⁴ holds her chiton out at the sides as she moves, while two older girls,³⁷⁵ whose garments show the sweep of the dance, hold out their hands so that they touch lightly. Three boys³⁷⁶ form a merry group as they keep time with the tympanum which we see one of them beating.

Formal instruction in dancing is found also, the pupils in each case being girls. They wear chitons reaching to the knees, and their hair is short or simply gathered loosely at the back. In one illustration³⁷⁷ the girl has her arms out, as though to balance herself, while the others³⁷⁸ have their arms bent so that their hands seem to rest on the hips. The music generally is that of the flute, but in one case³⁷⁹ there is a stringed instrument suspended on the wall, while the woman simply gives directions with her right hand to the two girls before her.

PUNISHMENT

Corporal punishment seems to have been administered generally by means of a sandal; at least this is true in the matter of home discipline. In three cases the offender is Eros, looking as uncomfortable as any child could. His mother has him on her lap in one illustration³⁸⁰ and in another³⁸¹ he is kneeling, apparently begging for indulgence, while she threatens as she stands near him. In the third³⁸² he is represented as a larger boy, standing with back turned toward Aphrodite, and extending suppliant hands, for delivery from the uplifted sandal, to the woman who stands in front. The two remaining illustrations show us situations which are somewhat different. In the one case³⁸³ a little boy has already been punished, showing five distinct marks of the sandal on his body. In the other,³⁸⁴ a woman who is seated holds the sandal, just removed from her foot, in her right hand; her left hand grasps firmly the wrists of a boy who faces her and who is apparently tugging violently in the vain hope of escaping the ordeal.

A gem of Graeco-Roman date³⁸⁵ suggests that another method prevailed in the schools, for here the culprit is receiving a whipping from one of the two boys, apparently school-mates, who hold him up in the air meanwhile. Exactly the same situation is suggested by the words of the schoolmaster in Herondas³⁸⁶ who calls out, "Here! Where's Euthies, where's Kokkalos, where's Phillos? Take this boy up on your shoulders at once, will you?"

XXXIV B

XXXIV A

LOANED FROM THE
BRITISH MUSEUM

COSTUME

The clothing used for infants has already been discussed as fully as our evidence will permit. For the period following infancy, however, a number of observations should be added, to qualify the statement that the child was generally nude. Children carried in the arms of the mother or nurse are usually represented without a garment,³⁸⁷ and those which creep about always are.³⁸⁸ In every case where it is possible to determine the child's sex, it proves to be a boy. Where little girls are found on toy vases they wear a chiton, or tunic, or the hair is high.³⁸⁹ In the grave reliefs, where we often see small children, it is clear that even the smallest girl is dressed in a long chiton.³⁹⁰ All of this points to the conclusion that while boys were often allowed to creep or run about unhampered, girls of all ages wore the chiton. The presence of such a garment on the figure of the baby,³⁹¹ lying on the lap of its nurse, distinguishes it, therefore, as a little girl from the more numerous baby boys.

The small cloak, clasped on the right shoulder, as mentioned before, is found here and there.³⁹² Another wrap, seen rather infrequently, is a long cape reaching nearly to the feet, with a pointed hood attached.³⁹³ When dressed in this sort of garment, only the wearer's face and feet are visible. It seems sometimes to have been made with only an opening cut for the face, so as to slip on over the head; in other cases we see the overlapping edges of the cape in front. In some instances the cloak is a short one, but covers the head in similar fashion.³⁹⁴

The chiton worn by older boys reaches only to the knees or a little below. It is often ungirded,³⁹⁵ but, where a girdle is occasionally

worn, it is placed low over the hips.³⁹⁶ The sleeve, if present at all, is always very short; it is not shaped, but is formed by the extension of the shoulder seam over the upper arm. As suggested before, the girl apparently wears a full-length chiton always. The sleeve, when present, varies in length, sometimes reaching nearly to the elbow, with a row of small clasps or buttons to hold together the edges of the front and back.³⁹⁷ The girdle is worn in a variety of ways. It may be simply tied around at the waist line or a little higher.³⁹⁸ Often there is an additional crossing of the cord in front, after bringing the ends down from the shoulders.³⁹⁹ Or, instead of crossing the two cords over the breast, they may be simply carried back again under each arm.⁴⁰⁰ Where the cord is crossed, we often see a sort of large brooch, and this frequently appears on the shoulders as well.⁴⁰¹ If two chitons are worn, the one underneath, of finer material, has sleeves, while the heavier one, worn over it, is without.⁴⁰²

The himation or mantle is worn by both girls and boys, and for the latter it is, at times, the sole garment. A frequent arrangement common to both sexes is to bring the himation back over the left shoulder and arm, then down around the right hip, and back again to the left side, where the ends are held on the arm and hand.⁴⁰³ Thus the right shoulder and arm are left free for action. Again, it may be carried over the right shoulder as it is brought around from the back, and so the entire body is protected. Such an arrangement⁴⁰⁴ is often seen worn by even the smallest lads who are being led to school by their paidagogoi. A girl is occasionally seen imitating her mother by wearing the himation so as to cover even the head,⁴⁰⁵ but this occurs only rarely. What one would normally expect active children to do with such a garment, when not absolutely necessary for warmth, actually was often done. One sees it many times simply carried over the left shoulder,⁴⁰⁶ or twisted once around the lower arm,⁴⁰⁷ where it was certainly less of an impediment than when worn in the approved fashion.

XIV D
XXXV D

IX C

XIV E

X E
XXXVI B
XXXVI A

Front. B
XXXVIII A

XXXVIII D

XXXII C

The short cloak or chlamys which was fastened upon the right shoulder was ordinarily the garment of the ephebe. Where the petasos, or broad-brimmed hat, is worn with it, the figure is almost certainly that of a youth about eighteen years of age.⁴⁰⁸ In some cases, however, and especially in combination with a small hat, a cloak of the same general type, with brooch on the right shoulder, is worn by boys also.⁴⁰⁹

In the arrangement of the hair we find striking similarities; it is, in fact, often impossible to distinguish between girls and boys unless we consider their dress also. A favorite method, to judge from the frequency with which it occurred, was to part the hair in the middle, and to allow it to hang free on both sides of the face;⁴¹⁰ it usually has the appearance of being curly, so it is difficult to decide about the length, but it was almost certainly kept trimmed. Often a bit of the hair on top of the head was arranged otherwise; the suggestion that this originated because of the desire to have a lock of uncut hair for consecration is quite plausible. The disposition of the lock varies; some children have a small knot or puff immediately over the forehead;⁴¹¹ in other cases it looks like an elaborate puff farther back on the head;⁴¹² still others have it arranged along the line of parting.⁴¹³ Sometimes this would seem to be a single or double twist, but where we have more careful work it unquestionably represents a braid.

The long hair of older girls is often parted, brushed back, and clasped behind so that it hangs loosely down the back.⁴¹⁴ Frequently we see it fastened in a knot or coil behind,⁴¹⁵ exactly as it was worn by women also. How to interpret the arrangement⁴¹⁶ of which the appearance is so well described by the term "melonen-frisur" is rather a question. One finds it somewhat difficult to believe that girls and women actually had their hair parted into so many longitudinal sections, and that each little section was arranged in a twist extending back so that the ends were used to form the usual knot. It is much

easier to suppose that we have in these examples merely a convention of the artist to represent wavy hair. Very infrequently girls, and even the small boys sometimes, have the hair arranged in one or two braids laid around the head;⁴¹⁷ in the case of the latter, it may have been done to imitate their older athlete brothers, among whom the arrangement is common.

A band, sometimes narrow, often rather wide, was worn by many of the children whose hair was loose, perhaps to help in keeping it back from the face. It resembles in many cases a simple cord,⁴¹⁸ in others it is the stephane,⁴¹⁹ rather wide all around, but in front widening still more so as to form a point at the upper edge. What its thickness was we can not judge from the vase paintings and reliefs, but in some of its forms it no doubt resembles the heavy roll found on so many terracottas.⁴²⁰ In spite of the frequency with which this roll appears on the heads of children, it is impossible to determine in what way, and of what material it was made. The stephane, and the heavy roll too, are worn quite generally by children over six years of age, let us say, while they are found only rarely on the heads of very young ones.⁴²¹

A considerable number of terracotta figures of boys show this same roll, apparently used as the foundation for a sort of small hat.⁴²² In shape this closely resembles a tam, since it is fairly flat on top, and its outer edge extends just a trifle beyond the roll. Exactly how it was fitted or fastened to the head, however, it is not easy to discover.

Girls, too, wear hats upon occasion, when dressed for a promenade, possibly.⁴²³ These have a flat stiff brim, with rather a high peak on top. The effect, in combination with the long chiton, and the gracefully draped himation, is undeniably pretty. The kerchief⁴²⁴ appears now and then on a girl's head, just as it is worn by women. Ordinarily the widest part is at the back of the head, and the ends are fastened in front over the forehead.

XXXVII A

XXV A

XXXI B

X E

XIII B

XVIII C

XXXV C

XXXVIII B

XXXVIII A

XXXVIII C

Ornaments are worn by girls in the ears, and around the neck and arms. Eardrops are represented rather simply, in the shape of a small ball,⁴²⁵ or of a ring,⁴²⁶ and where a necklace occurs it is of the plainest sort.⁴²⁷ Bracelets show greater variety, for we find either a single ring,⁴²⁸ or a serpent coiled several times about the arm.⁴²⁹ Now and then a girl carries a leaf-shaped fan to complete her costume,⁴³⁰ in one case it may be the mother's fan with which the youngster is playing.⁴³¹

One garment which is curiously modern in appearance is a coat, worn as the sole garment by small boys in a number of illustrations.⁴³² The sleeves are, with two exceptions,⁴³³ long, and it is generally open in front. One drawing, only, shows the edges held by a cord, carefully laced back and forth.⁴³⁴

A description of children's footwear is a comparatively simple matter, for often there are no signs of any at all. Part of this is undoubtedly due to careless execution, but many of the children, especially the smaller ones, are clearly intended to be barefoot. Both sandals and shoes were in favor, however, and the former can be observed to best advantage on boys' feet, where the garments did not hang so low as to conceal the lacing. Since this was indicated often by means of paint, especially on terracottas, only those examples which are best preserved give us any adequate idea of it.⁴³⁵ Where the lines cross not only the foot, but above the ankle as well, we seem to have not a mere sandal, but a sort of shoe, cut out so as to leave the front of the ankle and the top of the foot bare. One grave relief, however, shows clearly a girl's sandals, with a suggestion of some rosette ornament on the thong which passed between the first and second toes.⁴³⁶ Where girls' shoes are visible⁴³⁷ one sees simply a rather thick sole and the outline of the uppers, without any real indication as to either their shape or height.

SICKNESS AND DEATH

Of children's physical ills we gain no knowledge from the objects which have been observed; an artist naturally would not choose such subjects for representation. One exception to this statement should, however, be mentioned, namely the monument of the physician Iason.⁴³⁸ In this relief we see the man himself, massaging the swollen stomach of a boy who stands in front of him and turns his head to look up into the doctor's face.

Just as here, so too in a large number of other monuments, the child is an incidental, though rather important, figure. I have in mind those numerous reliefs where one parent, the deceased, is seated. Among the figures grouped around, there is often a small child, scarcely able to stand perhaps, but trying very hard to touch the mother's hand which is resting on her lap.⁴³⁹ Children somewhat larger usually lean against the mother's knees,⁴⁴⁰ or hold up some object for her to see.⁴⁴¹

There are a limited number of grave stelai, for the older children, on which we see them represented exactly as the adults generally are, either with a servant beside them,⁴⁴² or clasping hands in farewell as they face each other.⁴⁴³ One monument of this type is unusual because of its inscription, rather than for the relief itself.⁴⁴⁴ A girl, quite large, stands holding a bird, by its wings, in her lowered left hand. On the ground is a small boy, reaching for the bird with both hands, exactly as we see the children doing on so many grave stelai for adults. The inscription runs as follows:

"Fate hath these parents cruelly bereft;
Yet they've through art some consolation left.
The sculptor's art retrieves each loved one's face,

XXXVII B

XXXVII A

IX C

Showing them, as in life, its wonted grace.
 E'en the dark house of Hades cannot seize
 For aye Mnesagora and Nikocharēs."

The most general type of monument for a child has already been referred to in several places. It is a relief of the child only, with its pet dog or bird, and with a plaything such as a ball, a rattle, a doll, or a toy cart. In other words, we still see these children just as their parents wished to visualize and recall them to mind. In some children's graves at Athens there were actually found the bones of birds, in one case enclosed in a small black *pyxis*.⁴⁴⁵ This indicates that the child's pet, as well as some of its toys, might be buried with it. The same thing is clear from a white *lekythos*⁴⁴⁶ showing a small boy sitting on the rocky shore, waiting for Charon's boat. A woman standing near him holds a large bird, such as a heron, and on the ground we see a box, apparently containing his playthings, which are to accompany him on his journey. He is not looking at his mother, however, but his face is turned, and his right hand is extended, toward Charon.

The delicately painted scenes on these white *lekythoi* show much the same restrained grief which is always observed in the grave reliefs, yet they often touch one deeply. There is, at the same time, a greater variety of presentation.

Though the Greek artist rarely represented a corpse, we see that of a very small child on one *lekythos*⁴⁴⁷ carried to the grave by a female figure. On the other side of the picture stands a young man, resting a distaff on the base of the stele; it seems that he is the husband, and that his wife, the mother of the small child, has only recently died. Another such *lekythos*⁴⁴⁸ shows the figure of a larger child carried on the arms of a woman. There have been found, also, a number of small sarcophagi for children. They vary in length, but one of the smallest measures only fifty six centimeters, or twenty two inches.⁴⁴⁹

Another of the vases⁴⁵⁰ shows the unusual scene of a boy pursued by a large serpent. As he runs he looks back, with left hand extended as though to ward it off, while in his uplifted right he holds what looks like a stone. Has the painter told us here that the boy died as the result of the snake's bite?

On one *lekythos*⁴⁵¹ we see only the boy standing on the shore, with Charon already holding out one hand to help him into the boat. Another painting⁴⁵² shows not only the boy waiting, but behind him there stands a woman; on one hand she holds a box or tray, and in the other a fillet—offerings, doubtless, to be made at the boy's grave.

One more scene⁴⁵³ will complete the list. Here the boy, again on the shore, is a very small one, holding the pole of his toy cart with the left hand. Charon is approaching in his boat, but in this case it is not at him that the boy is looking. His face is turned back, and his free hand is extended toward his mother who stands near, powerless to hold him back from his journey.

XL B

"Hades, god unyielding, who heeds not the prayers of man,
 Why, for our babe Kallaischros, did'st end life's little span?
 Soon, in Persephone's dwelling, the goddess' plaything he;
 Grievous sorrow unending our lot at home will be."⁴⁵⁴

NOTES

ABBREVIATIONS IN THE NOTES

In the case of a few museums, which offer only a limited amount of material on this subject, references are given in full in the notes. For all others, the following abbreviations will be used:

Athens, National Museum
 — Ceramicus
 Berlin, Staatliche Museen
 — University, Archäologisches Seminar
 Boston, Museum of Fine Arts
 Broomhall, Elgin Collection
 Brussels, Musées royaux du Cinquenaire
 Cambridge, Mass. Fogg Museum
 Chaeronea
 Chicago, Art Institute
 Copenhagen, National Museum
 — Glyptothek
 Dresden, Albertinum
 Frankfurt-am-Main
 Hamburg, Museum f. Kunst und Gewerbe
 Istanbul, Musées des Antiquités
 Leningrad, Hermitage
 London, British Museum
 Madrid, Museo Arqueológico Nacional
 Munich, Museum f. Antike Kleinkunst
 — Glyptothek
 Naples, Museo Nazionale
 New York, Metropolitan Museum
 Oxford, Ashmolean Museum
 Paris, Louvre
 Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania
 Providence, R. I. School of Design
 Rome, Museo Nazionale
 — Vatican Museum
 Syracuse, Museo Archeologico
 Toronto, Royal Ontario Museum
 Tübingen
 Vienna, Kunsthistorisches Museum
 — Museum f. Kunst und Industrie
 Würzburg, Martin von Wagner Museum
 Yale University, New Haven
 vase
 terracotta
 marble
 bronze

A
 Cer
 B
 BU
 Bo
 BE
 Br
 Ca
 Ch
 Chi
 C
 CG
 D
 F
 H
 I
 LH
 L
 Ma
 M
 MG
 N
 NY
 O
 P
 PU
 Pr
 R
 RV
 S
 T
 Tb
 V
 VM
 W
 Y
 v
 t
 m
 b

NOTES

1. Volo 1 painted marble.
2. A 5891 t, 12649 t.
3. A 991 m, 3376 m, 1158 v;
Cleveland 25.1342 m.
4. M 5960 t.
5. D ZV3021 t; S Room XV t.
6. A 12981 t; N 110341 t; Rome
Villa Borghese LXXI m.
7. A 12591 v; B TC.4996 t; Cer
Nikandra stele; L 2232 m.
8. Palermo Mus. Naz. t.
9. NY 06.1021.144 v.
10. Volo Rhodion stele (Cf. also
note 1).
11. B TC.7196 t; P AO-6540 t;
Thebes Philotira stele.
12. D ZV1437 t; I 2711 t, 2712 t.
13. I 2384 t; N CS384 t; NY
10.210.81 terracotta mould.
14. L C278 t; N CS26 t; P
C5090 t.
15. A 4838 t; B TC.7023 t; Bo
01.7747 t.
16. F 232 t; NY 17.190.2061 t;
Pr 25.088 v.
17. Chalcis 790 t; D H*24i t; P
CA2161 t.
18. A 3978 t; B TC.7428 t.
19. A 1021 m (I. G. II^s 4284 b).
20. A 978 m (I. G. II^s 4050).
21. A 993 m (I. G. II^s 2343).
22. R 14923 t.
23. BU e11 t; L B106 t; N
20923 t.
24. Olympia 74 t.
25. RV (Mus. Gregor. II, 83, 1a).
26. A 5620 t; Bo 01.7826 t; Or-
chomenos, Boeotia (Monas-
tery Church) m.
27. A 5467 t; B TC.5199 t; I
1307 t.
28. M 5182 t, 6672 t.
29. P 335 t.
30. P D260 t.
31. B TC.8457 t.
32. A 5890 t, 5891 t; W t.
33. B 2209 v; Br 890 v; L E590 v.
34. P 403 t.
35. B TC.8347 t.
36. Anth. P. VI, 309.
37. L E590 v; M 2462 v; A
4419 t (slave).
38. L 878 b, 879 b.
39. Dar.-Sgl. fig. 2064. For the
description and the photo-
graph of the Olynthian rattle,
which is as yet unpublished,
I am indebted to Professor
David M. Robinson of Johns
Hopkins University.

- 40 Eleusis 314 t.
- 41 Heidelberg. Archaeologisches Institut der Universität K14 v.
- 42 Pollux IX, 127.
- 43 A 11957 t; L C322 t; NY CP856 t.
- 44 BU E2 t; D ZV2814 t; L A446 t; M 425 t.
- 45 H 266 t.
- 46 LH t (Compte-rendu de la Commission impériale archéologique, 1874 p. 7).
- 47 B Inv.30659 t.
- 48 A 1268 v, 748 m, 2003 m; NY 11.100 m.
- 49 A 1158 m.
- 50 L 588.
- 51 Y 1913.453 t.
- 52 Berlin "Museum in der Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse" 497 t; L C887 t; NY CP488 t.
- 53 BU D356 t.
- 54 B TC.2717 t; Ma 11855 t; M 3126-3130 t; Nauplia 175 t.
- 55 L Life Coll., Case J.
- 56 B 2443 v; Bo 95.50 v; L E219 v; V 424 v.
- 57 M 5606 t; P AO-6540 t.
- 58 A 1023 m; H Inv.995 t; L C278 t; Thebes Philotira stele.
- 59 A lebes gamikos; Thebes 42 m.
- 60 A 12771 v; Bo 81.299 t; O Case 2.15 t.
- 61 S Room XVI t.
62. L E549 v; Ma 11566 v; New York Gallatin Coll. v; Tb 1400 v; W 2849 v.
63. L E396 v.
64. Bo 95.49 v.
65. A 5035 t; Candia 142 ivory; Ch 445 t; Nauplia 368 t.
66. O Case 2.13 t.
67. Bo 02.38 t; Chalcis 748 t.
68. A 1861 m.
69. Ca t; (Cf. NY 13.225.2 b).
70. Bo 10.170 b.
71. Bo 03.863 v; I 2494 v; L E282 v; Y 1913.142 v; M 2461 v.
72. B 2950 v; (Cf. Monum. Ined. IX pl. VII, 1).
73. John Chrysostom, Homily XII on 1 Corinthians. Ed. Ben. Tom. X p. 107 A-B.
74. B 2395 v.
75. L F223 v.
76. NY CS970 stone.
77. A 2220 v; B 2422 v, 4982 v; M 849 v; NY 21.88.80 v; P MNB1157 v.
78. Br Mousonis stele; NY CS986 stone, 26.60.89 m.
79. A 4459 t, 5896 t; Corinth t; P 197 t; Volo Case 3 t.
80. NY CP883 t.
81. A 14481 t.
82. NY CP2903 t.
83. NY CP2904 t, CP2907 t.

84. NY CP2903 t, CP2905 t, CP2906 t, CP2913 t.
85. D ZV1064 limestone.
86. L B73 t.
87. T 535 stone; V 62 t; Rome Barracco Museum 68 stone (Goddess?).
88. I 2937 t, 2938 t; L B30 t; N 20358 t; NY CP2899 t.
89. P S789 t.
90. NY CP2897 t.
91. N 20960 t.
92. A 4944 t; Br t; P C5103 t.
93. L B350 t.
94. L B68 t.
95. L B67 t.
96. A 4457 t, 4458 t; B TC.6344 t; I 2940 t; L B69 t.
97. L A184 t, A223 t; P S816 t; T 540 t, 541 t.
98. Bo 01.7773 t; L A182 t; P S811 t; T C543 t.
99. A 4876 t; Ch 468 $\alpha'-\theta'$ t; I 3324 t; L 1797 t; P C4663 t, C4699 t.
100. Br R495 t; I 2941 t; L B70 t.
101. A 4874 t; Br A67 t; Ch 468 $\iota'-\iota\beta'$ t; L B95-97 t.
102. I 1828 t; N 85366 t; T C554 t; V 2130 t.
103. A 10413 t; L B(?) t.
104. I 3478 t; N 85355 t; P E456 t; T C557 t.
105. L Life Coll. t, B72 t.
106. L B303-305 t.
107. Br A2678 t.
108. L 1860 b, 1869 b.
109. A 5257 t; Ch 464 $\alpha'-\iota\epsilon'$ t, 467 $\alpha'-\iota\beta'$ t; I 2946-8 t; L A238 t; N 85358 t; P N4434 t.
110. A 722 m; Chalcis 31 m; Tegea 1358 m.
111. A 695 m; Ch Anasiphron stele; NY 27.45 m.
112. A 2119 m; NY 12.159 m; Piraeus 17 m.
113. A 981 m; I 869 m; Leyden 254 m.
114. Aulus Gellius, Noctes Atticae X, 12.
115. Pollux IX, 107.
116. A 5901 t, 12468 v; Thebes 1651 m.
117. M 5446 t; O Case 2.17 t; P 387 t.
118. A 5739 t; L C747 t; M 6784 t.
119. Bo 01.7720 t; O Case 2.17 t; P 308 t.
120. A 4860 t, 4989 t; N 113362 t; S Room XV t.
121. A 5365 t; I 2709 t; M 5447 t; NY 06.1087 t.
122. CG 173b m.
123. A 1654 v.
124. BE v.
125. L 664 v.
126. A 771 m; CG 194 m.
127. I 257 m; NY 15.166 v.
128. Br A1904 v.
129. Bo 01.8086 v; P MNB1157 v.

130. Chi 07.14 v.
131. Bo 95.54 v.
132. B 2423 v.
133. A 1023 m, 2775 m, 4819 t, 1814 v. (Cf. also Conze 816).
134. A 4929 t; Bo 01.7721 t; I 2687 t; M 6778 t.
135. I 2493 v; M 6779 t; N 20934 t, 113361 t.
136. A 4681 t; D ZV1437 t; P C4722 t; V 89 t.
137. Ca 2289 plastic vase.
138. A 4827 t; N 20302 t.
139. L C751 t.
140. A 4736 t.
141. A 4930 t.
142. Br A906 v; L E527 v; NY 06.1021.196 v.
143. B TC.5195 t; Ca 24.08 v; P MNC841 m.
144. A 5361 t; I 2695 t; S Room XXI t.
145. L 649 m, E172 v. (Cf. also Conze 362).
146. A 12141 v; Bo 01.7727 t; N 113364 t.
147. A 2543 v; B TC.4986 t; O Case 2.15 t; P C4713 t.
148. I 2939 t; L E172 v; P S792 t; Piraeus t.
149. P C5028 t; R t.
150. Br A316 t; N 20935 t; NY 19.192.75 t.
151. P CA84 t.
152. R t.
153. I 2714 t; L D368 t; M 6782 t; P 314 t.
154. N 20361 t.
155. A 1320 v; C Case 71 v; D ZV1053 t.
156. A 4364 t; NY 21.88.80 v; P CA16 v.
157. L E485 v.
158. Bo 01.8071 v.
159. P 580 v.
160. L E589 v; M 2423 v.
161. A 4893 t, 14869 t.
162. A 4965 t; Bo 10.182 v; P 312 t.
163. A 13031 v; B 2419 v; O Case 2R v; Pr 25.067 v.
164. A 14534 v; Tb 1383 v; V 634 v.
165. CG 229a m; D ZV2600 m; Volo 652 m.
166. P MNB577 t.
167. A 5255 t; P 112 t.
168. W 1465 v.
169. Kiel v (Collection of Professor Eduard Schmidt).
170. L F101 v.
171. Venice Mus. Arch. 5 m.
172. I Room 26 Case 12 t.
173. P (Conze 1986) m.
174. D ZV800 t.
175. Chi 07.13 v; L E534 v; M 2459 v; Thebes toy vase.
176. Vienna v (Ber. d. Sächs. G. d. Wissenschaft, 1854, p. 247, pl. XIII).
177. Leyden 1905 Cat. XVIII, 25 v.

178. A 12822 v; B 2421 v, 2659 v, 4982 v; M 2459 v.
179. L E536 v. (Cf. Chi 07.13 v).
180. Tb 1380 v.
181. A 1321 v; B 3291 v.
182. Br A2319 v; L Life Coll. v.
183. New York Gallatin Coll. v.
184. A 1561 v, 1562 v; Bologna Mus. Civ. v; M 2461 v; NY 06.1021.202 v.
185. A 12141 v; Ma 19516 t; NY 21.88.80 v.
186. Anth. P. VI, 312.
187. Edinburgh Nat. Gallery (Conze 817) m; A 776 m.
188. A 2103 m, 2771 m, 2775 m; Avignon 31 m; MG 199 m.
189. A (Sybel 2045=Conze 816) m, 1993 (Conze 882) m. In spite of Conze's suggestion (882) that the hand seen above the doll's head is held there merely to steady it, I believe that the position of the fingers supports my own view. In 816 there is, in fact, no hand visible under the doll's feet.
190. Epidaurus 38-stone.
191. Bo 98.891 t; P CA573 t, CA623 t, CA1931 t; T C534 t.
192. A 5693 t; Bo 19.313 t; L C10 t; V 197 t.
193. L C3 t; N 20331 t, CS244 t; NY 11.212.43 bone.
194. Symposium 4, 55.
195. A 5836 t; Bo 18.460 t; Pr 22.108 t; VM 891 t.
196. L C462 t; NY 20.205 t, 26.60.49 t. (Cf. reliefs: A 2771 m; MG 199 m).
197. B TC.6833 t; I 1903-7 t; L C522 t; NY 18.96 t; V 196 t.
198. L 599 t.
199. Br. Mus. A Guide to Greek and Roman Life. 1920. p. 196.
200. A 1456 v; B 2406 v; NY 15.25 v.
201. NY 23.73.1.
202. NY 06.1021.142a-b, 06.1021.154a-b.
203. A 1672, 10454; Chalcis 848; L E552.
204. NY GR1212.
205. A 12410 t.
206. A 12410 t; Chalcis 845 t.
207. A 12410 t.
208. A 12992 t.
209. A 12613 t.
210. A 12614 t.
211. A 12615 t.
212. L B313 t; NY 10.210.77 t.
213. A 4877 t, 12612 t; Bo 01.7766 t; I 3044 t; NY 12.232.20 t; P Myrina 334 t.
214. A 12409 t; Ch 475a'-e' t; Delphi 4320 t.
215. NY CP2901.
216. A 1245 t, 5977 t, 12408 t.
217. M 5324 t; P CA597 t.
218. M 6671 t.

- 219 NY CP2848.
 220 P 665 t.
 221 A 11120 t.
 222 A 4664 t, 4665 t; Bo 01.7869 t; M 5386 t.
 223 S Room XII Case VIII v.
 224 L B314 t.
 225 G. van Hoorn, *De Vita atque Cultu Puerorum*, p. 78.
 226 A 10449 t; L A519 t.
 227 A 420 t, 421 t; Bo 99.536 t; P CA446 t, CA447 t.
 228 Athen. Mitth. XV (1890) p. 374.
 229 Baltimore Johns Hopkins Univ. Mus. v; Br 891 v; NY GR588 v; W v.
 230 N 113355 t.
 231 B Inv.3168 v.
 232 M 2674 v.
 233 A 884 m; Geneva No. I 651 v; L E296 v; O 300 v.
 234 A 14705 v; L Life Coll. v; NY 23.160.55 v.
 235 Bo 01.7860 t.
 236 M 2674 v.
 237 L 663 v.
 238 L 621 Life Coll. (Cf. astragals on Amynten stele: Arch. Jahrb. XX (1905) p. 78, no. 17, pl. 5).
 239 L 621 Life Coll.
 240 Bo 01.7798-9 t, 03.897 t; NY 06.1021.119 v.
 241 Pollux IX, 126.
 242. L D161 t.
 243. Bo 01.7798-9 t.
 244. Bo 01.7841 t; L E537 v; M 6760 t.
 245. Anth. P. VI, 308.
 246. P CA1734 t.
 247. Pollux IX, 102.
 248. Pollux IX, 101; Plato, *Lysis* 206E.
 249. L 622 Life Coll.
 250. A 723 m, 1040 m; Athens Private House (Conze 462) m.
 251. Chi 07.16 v; L E548 v, E549 v.
 252. I 2330 t; NY 07.286.18 t, 11.212.29 t; W H612 v.
 253. B 2488 v; W H588 v.
 254. Bo 03.818 v; L E606 v.
 255. L E606 v; W H588 v. (Cf. B TC.8327 t).
 256. Tb 1632a-b v.
 257. NY 06.1021.119 v.
 258. BE v; NY 25.78.48 v.
 259. M 1827 v.
 260. L E467 v.
 261. L B182 v; O 250 v.
 262. Athens Private Coll(?) v. (Benndorf, *Griechische Vasenbilder*, pl. 37, 5).
 263. C. Robert, *Gr. Kinderspiele auf Vasen*. Arch. Zeitung 1879, p. 81.
 264. B 2417 v.
 265. Pollux IX, 119.

266. B TC.3570 t; CG T11 t; NY 07.286.4 t; P C5043 t; VM 802 t.
 267. A 3476 m.
 268. A 3477 m.
 269. *Elite Mon. Cer.* IV, pl. 79 v (Hamilton Coll.); L 1039 silver ring; Vienna 305 gem.
 270. *Monumenti, Annali e Bulletini* 1855, pl. VI v.
 271. Plutarch, *Agessilaus* XXV, 5.
 272. Skimatari 20 m.
 273. Clarac, *Musée* pl. 712, no. 1696.
 274. Bo 10.191a-b v; Ma 11128 v.
 275. L E387 v.
 276. NY 13.232.3 v.
 277. B 2394 v, 2589 v; M 234 v.
 278. N 81497 v.
 279. L F223 v; N 2066 v; RV small oinochoe. For a description of a similar modern toy see *The American Boy's Book of Sports and Games*. New York, Dick and Fitzgerald, 1864, p. 463 *The Water-cutter*.
 280. B 2549 v. For a modern parallel cf. note 279, p. 464 *The Bandilor*.
 281. A 2192 t, 2350 t; NY 28.167 t.
 282. For this interesting suggestion I am indebted to Prof. C. H. Young. Cf. note 279, p. 53 *The Sucker*.
 283. B 945 m; Paris Dzialynski Coll.(?) v. (Cf. Bo 96.716 b; M 805 v).
 284. N 2574 v; Paris Dzialynski Coll.(?) v.
 285. NY 06.1021.197 v.
 286. NY 07.260 bronze mirror.
 287. Bo 01.8024 v.
 288. W v.
 289. NY 10.210.18 v.
 290. L E629 v.
 291. A 4927 t; Bo 81.306 v, 95.53 v.
 292. I m (G. Mendel, *Catalogue des Sculptures*, v. II, no. 554).
 293. A 1322 v; NY 09.221.40 v.
 294. O Case 2R v.
 295. A 14527 v.
 296. T C370 v.
 297. Herodotus VI, 129. Suggested by Dr. Robert Zahn.
 298. A 4818 t. (Cf. A 1915 m, 1980 m).
 299. B TC.6289 t, TC.8033 t.
 300. Ma 10924 v.
 301. L E653 v.
 302. L E90 v.
 303. NY (G. M. A. Richter, *Catalogue of Engraved Gems*, no. 28).
 304. Bo 10.227 t.
 305. NY 08.258.24 v.
 306. Athen. Mitth. II, pl. 16; Clarac *Musée* II, p. 703 pl. 212, 257; MG 206 m.

307. PU 2448 v.
 308. J. H. S. XXIX, p. 362.
 309. L A431 t; Pr 06.051 t.
 310. Athenaeus X, 10 p. 437C-D.
 311. Philostratus, Heroica XII, 2 p. 314.
 312. A 14509 v; B 2420 v; Bo 02.40 v; NY 06.1021.198 v.
 313. A 1234 v, 2146 v; M 2460 v; P MNB3061 v.
 314. A 1266 v, 1560 v; Bo 02.40 v; L E551 v.
 315. A 1226 v; B 2658 v; L E536 v; T 370 v.
 316. A 1228 v, 1268 v, 1353 v, 2544 v; L E550 v.
 317. A 1557 v, 1612 v, 14533 v; B 2659 v; NY 06.1021.202 v.
 318. A 1561 v, 11737 v, 12822 v; B 2659 v; L E550 v.
 319. A 1266 v, 1561 v, 11737 v. (Cf. Bologna Mus. Civ. oinochoe).
 320. L E551 v.
 321. A 1321 v.
 322. NY 24.97.34 v.
 323. B 2658 v.
 324. NY 06.1021.196 v.
 325. A 1222 v.
 326. L 553 v. (Cf. Br A2318 v for torch).
 327. Br A906 v; M 2470 v.
 328. A 4852 t.
 329. M 5441 t.
 330. L 604 Life Coll.
 331. L 605 Life Coll.
 332. L 607 Life Coll. (Iliad I, 468 ff.).
 333. NY 14.2.4 (four leaves) from Egypt.
 334. Herondas III, 14-16.
 335. L 609 Life Coll.
 336. NY CB236.
 337. P MND757.
 338. L Life Coll.
 339. L Life Coll.
 340. A 5026 t, 12634 t; B TC.7084 t; I 2744 t; Ma 19515 t.
 341. Dittenb. Sylloge³ no. 578, 11.7-10.
 342. NY 06.1021.167 v.
 343. Br A980 t.
 344. A 4889 t; L 602 Life Coll. t.
 345. A 4862 t.
 346. A 4683 t; B TC.8437 t; L C214 t; NY 23.259 t.
 347. P 287 t.
 348. A 4478 t, 14867 t; I 2533 t; NY 17.230.10 v.
 349. Girls: A 5010 t; I 2627 t; L Life Coll. t, 533 chalcedony gem; P N4526 t, CA2160 t. Boys: BU E57 t; Br A1013 v; PU 4842 v.
 350. W terracotta.
 351. NY 20.226 t.
 352. L 649 m.
 353. NY 17.230.10 v.
 354. B 2285 v; L E525 v.
 355. B 2285 v.

356. A 14555 v.
 357. Leyden 1875 v. (Cf. M 1101 v).
 358. MG 481 m.
 359. O vase fragment fr. Naukratis (J. H. S. 1905, pl. 6, 5).
 360. B 2285 v.
 361. B 2285 v. (Cf. L E172 v).
 362. Bo 01.7788 t.
 363. Bo 97.605 v, 95.51 v.
 364. A 4851 t; B TC.8034 t; BU E10 t.
 365. A (no number) t.
 366. A 4171 t; Bo 10.230 t.
 367. A 4841 t.
 368. P 664 t.
 369. A 1230 v.
 370. A 4990 t.
 371. L E527 v.
 372. L E533 v.
 373. A 1223 v.
 374. L C527 t.
 375. P 246 t.
 376. A 12144 v.
 377. B 2400 v.
 378. L E185 v; S Room XIII v.
 379. L E185 v.
 380. NY 12.232.11 t.
 381. A 4907 t.
 382. Tb 1609 v.
 383. W 139 v.
 384. LH 875 v.
 385. B 6918 gem (Furtw. Antike Gemmen, pl. 42, 50).
 386. Herondas III, 59-61.
 387. A 2367 m; Bo 87.394 t; Chalcis 790 t; F 232 t.
 388. A 97 m; C Case 71 v; Ma 11566 v; Piraeus toy vase.
 389. A 1561 v, 12822 v; Bologna Mus. Civ. v(Elite Mon. Cer. II, pl. 89).
 390. A 2083 m, 3289 m; NY 12.159 m.
 391. NY 19.192.5 t; V 90 t; N 20297 t(held by mother).
 392. I 2685 t, 2384 t; M 849 v; P C4998 t.
 393. A 2863 m, 1032 t; Ch 447 t; L B61 t, D357 t; O Case 2.18 t. This costume is sometimes associated with slaves, as seen on the little figures with lanterns: N 20773 t, 110341 t; R 278 m. There seems no good reason for supposing, however, that the Greeks did not use this heavy garment to give protection to their own children during cold weather.
 394. A 3305 m.
 395. A 4655 t; NY 06.1096 t; Volo 298 painted stele.
 396. A 4635 t; P 312 t; Pr 06.051 t.
 397. Athens Monastery ton Aso-maton m; A 776 m, 894 m.
 398. A 4792 t; Bo 86.398 t; M 6767 t.
 399. A 894 m, 981 m, 1017 m.

- 400 A 696 m, 1128 m, 2102 m, 2775 m; Tegea 1358 m.
 401 A (Sybel 3294) m, 695 m, 892 m, 2003 m, 1305 m. The last was used as an illustration because of the clearness of detail, although she is considerably older than any of the others.
 402 A 892 m, 1305 m.
 403 A 4054 t, 4128 t; NY GR1243 v; P MNB479 t.
 404 A 4125 t; Bo 01.7805 t, 10.116 b; D H⁴240 t.
 405 L C298 t.
 406 A 914 m, 4652 t; P MNB1521 t; V 138 t.
 407 A 4130 t; D ZV751 t; L C321 t; NY 07.286.28 t.
 408 A 4487 t; B 2357 v; Bo 01.7853 t; P CA2165 t.
 409 B TC.7080 t; NY 06.1064 t; P 291 t, 338 t.
 410 A 6071 t, 913 m, 3289 m; B TC.5195 t; V 330 t.
 411 A 4795 t, 175 m, 748 m; Chalcis 748 t; M 798 t.
 412 Bo 10.230 t; I 2686 t, 2695 t; M 6779 t.
 413 A 4792 t; Br Mousonis stele; D ZV93 t; P 112 t.
 414 L D161 t; NY 06.1021.119 v, 11.141 m; Tb 1632a-b v.
 415 A 777 m; Bo 01.7805 t; Delphi 3333 m; NY 19.192.7 t.
 416. M 6575 t, 6762 t; Rome Palazzo Grazioli b (Brunn-Bruckmann, Denkmäler Gr. und Röm. Skulptur, no. 540).
 417. A 722 m; Cer Eukoline stele.
 418. A 1232 v, 12142 v, 4913 t; M 2467 v.
 419. A 981 m, 1128 m, 1146 m; MG 199 m; Palermo Philokrates stele.
 420. Bo 03.903 t; M 5445 t; Nauplia 500 t; P S1635 t.
 421. The suggestion made by van Hoorn that this roll, or the stephane, was worn low on the forehead by smaller children, to protect them in case of a fall, finds very little support in the material observed.
 422. A 4046 t; D ZV735 t; L t; NY 06.1064 t.
 423. A 4054 t; M 6762 t; Nauplia 527 t.
 424. A 831 m (sketch of lost part in Conze 289); L Xanthippos stele.
 425. Bo 03.897 t; M 2466 v, 5422 t, 5408 t.
 426. Cer Eukoline stele.
 427. Cer Eukoline stele; M 2466 v.
 428. M 2466 v; P MNC841 m.
 429. A (Conze 1921) m; NY 26.60.89 m.
 430. A 4174 t; L C298 t; M 6762 t.
 431. A 1028 m.

432. A 1224 v, 5069 t; NY 06.1021.196 v. For older girls wearing coats, cf. Bologna Mus. Civ. v; BE stele (Conze 819).
 433. Br A2318 v; Stackelberg Gräber der Hellenen, pl. XVII.
 434. A 1226 v.
 435. B TC.7080 t; L 334 t; NY GR1243 v; P MR1514 b.
 436. Athens Monastery ton Asomaton m.
 437. A 981 m, 2102 m, 2775 m.
 438. L 629 m.
 439. A 2081 m, 3289 m; Piraeus stele.
 440. A 2083 m, 3465 m; Br A1310 m; Piraeus stele (Conze 60).
 441. A 722 m, 762 m; Br A1315 m.
 442. A 934 m; 1017 m, 1305 m; Avignon Musée Calvet 31 m.
 443. A 877 m; L 689 m.
 444. Cf. note 436. I.G.II³ 3961. Translated by Prof. E. D. Perry.
 445. Athen. Mitth. 1893, p. 175 sep. 168.
 446. A 1814 v.
 447. O v (J. H. S. 1895, p. 328 and fig. 2).
 448. B 2447 v.
 449. Leyden (1905 catalogue, X, 5).
 450. NY GR600 v.
 451. A 1758 v.
 452. NY GR619 v.
 453. NY 09.221.44 v.
 454. Anth. P. VII, 483. Translated by Professor C. H. Young.

PLATES



A



B



C



D

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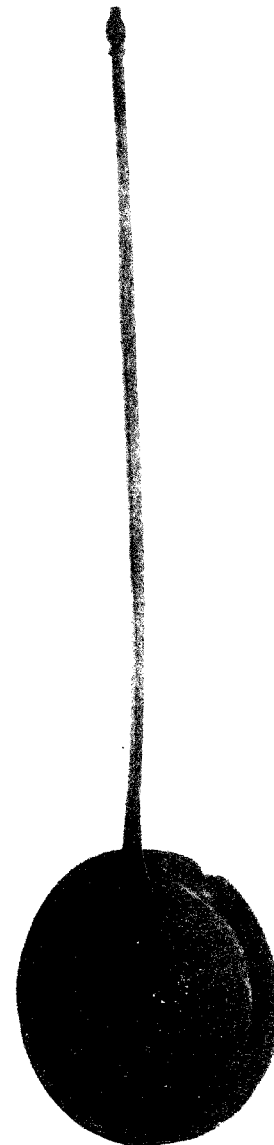
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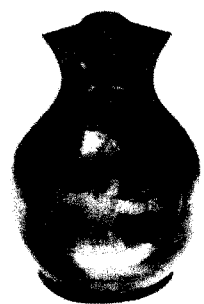


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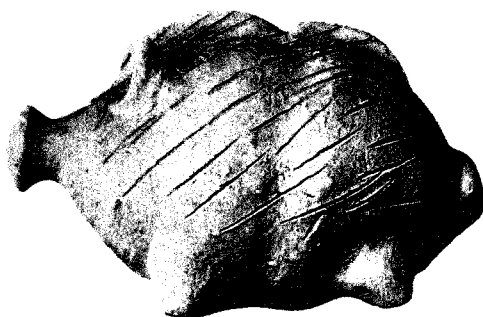


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III



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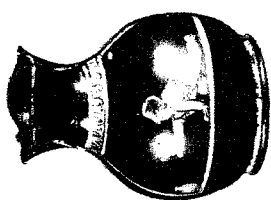


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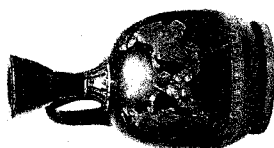
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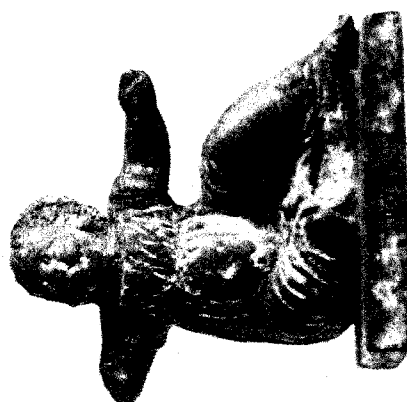
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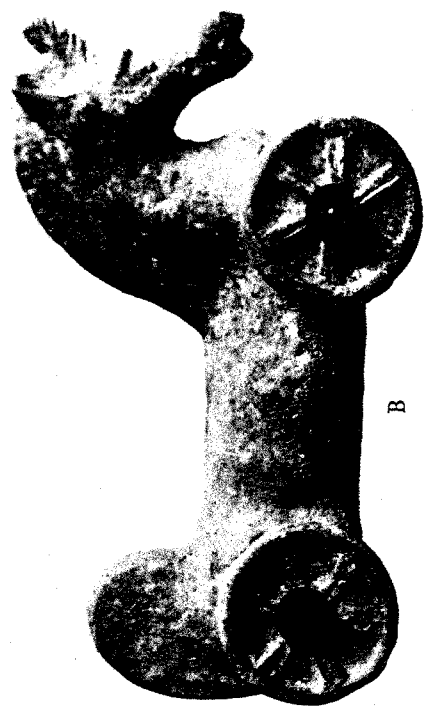


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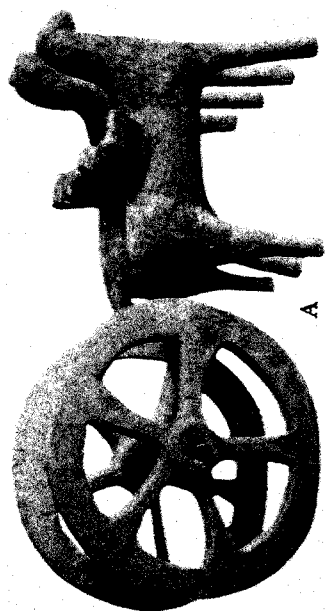


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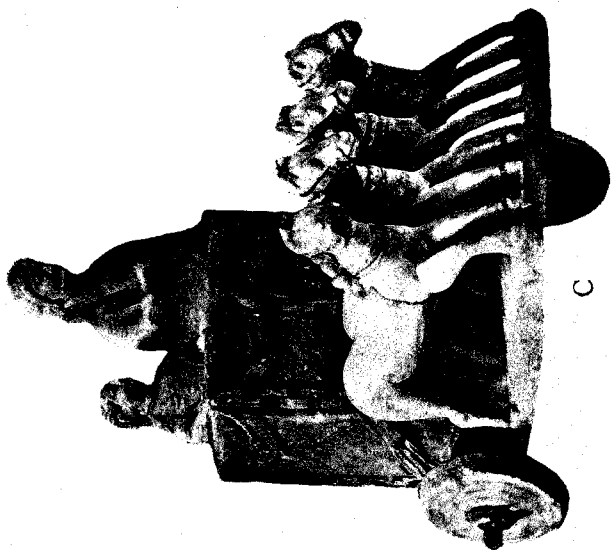
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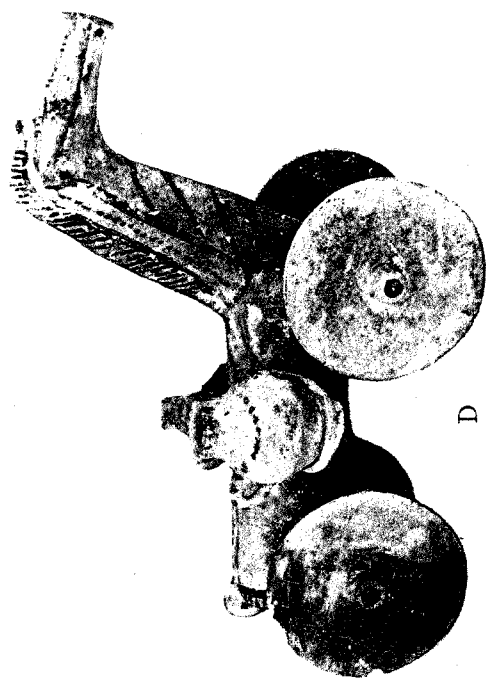
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VIII -



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IX



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XII

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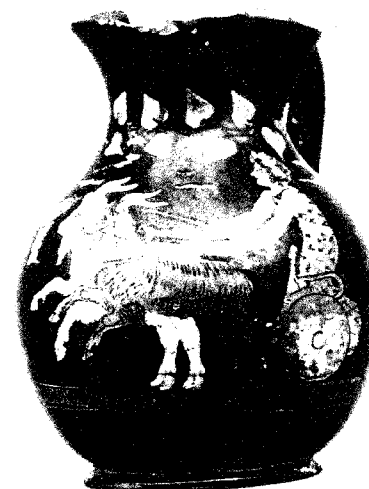
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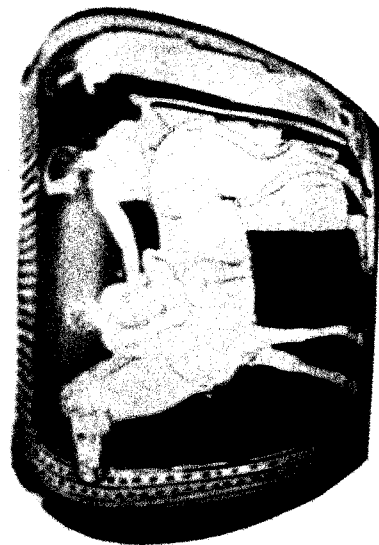


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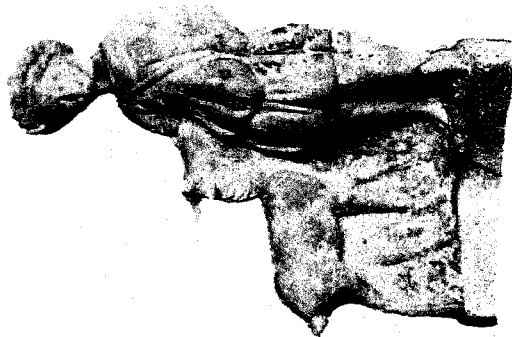
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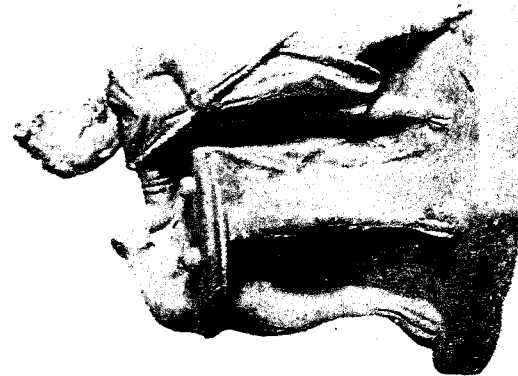
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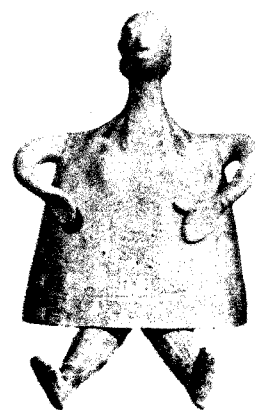


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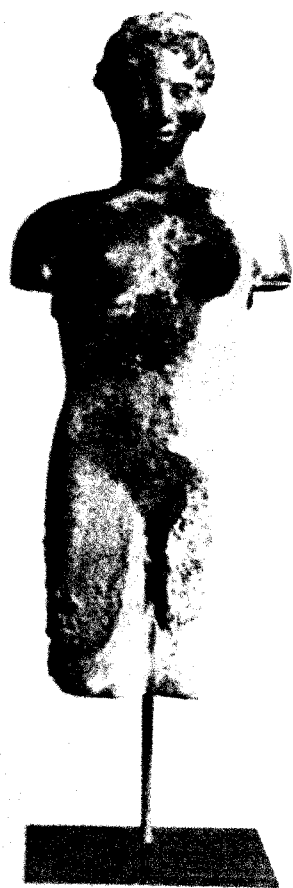
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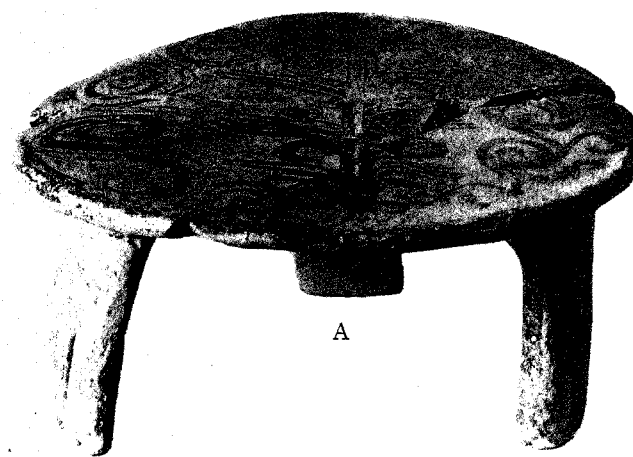


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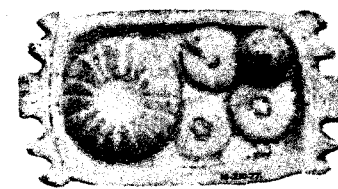


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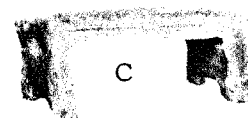
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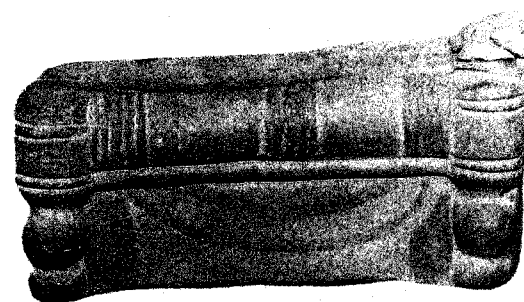
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XVII



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XVIII



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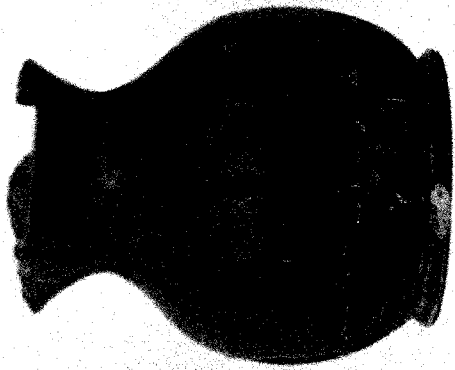


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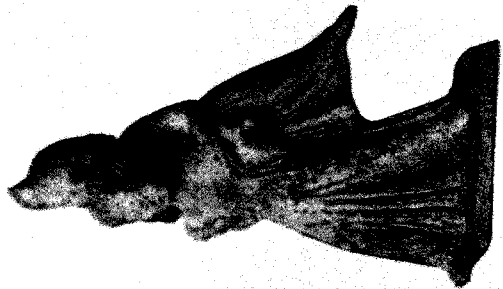
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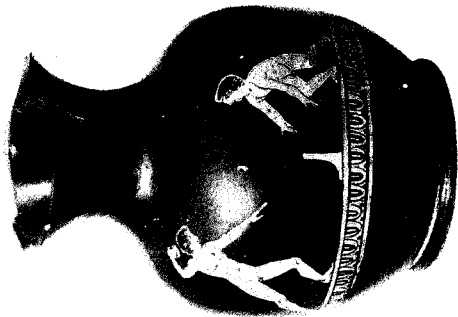
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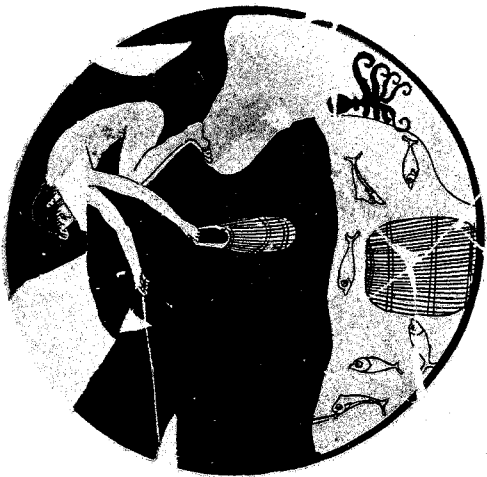
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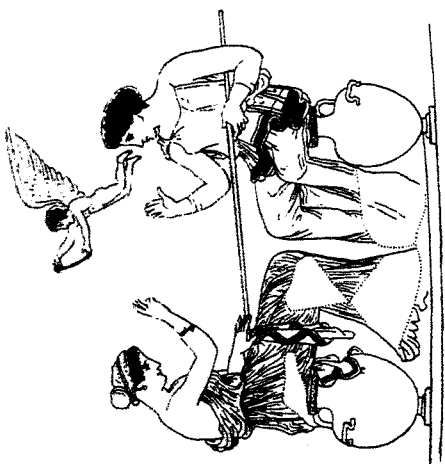


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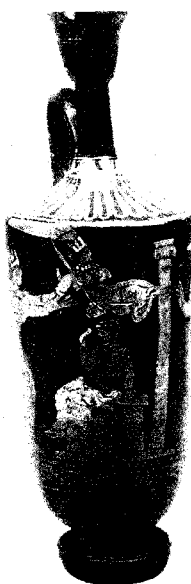


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XXII



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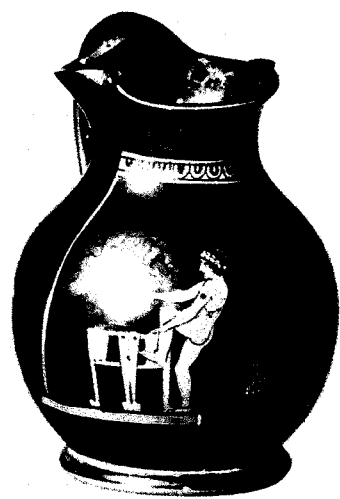


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XXIV



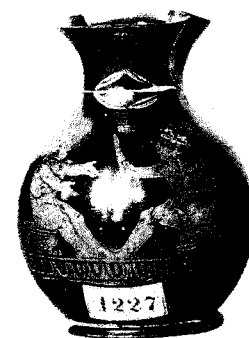
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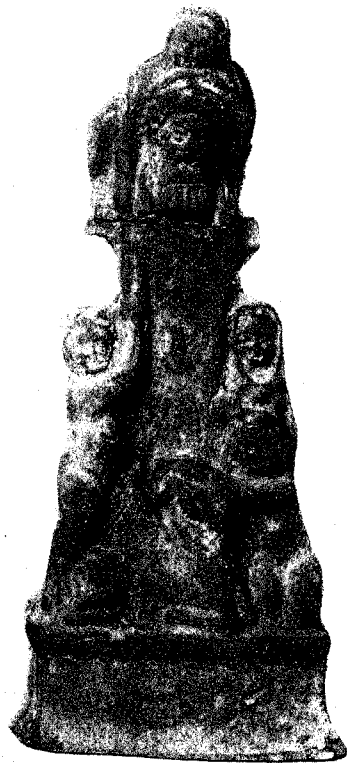
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XXVI



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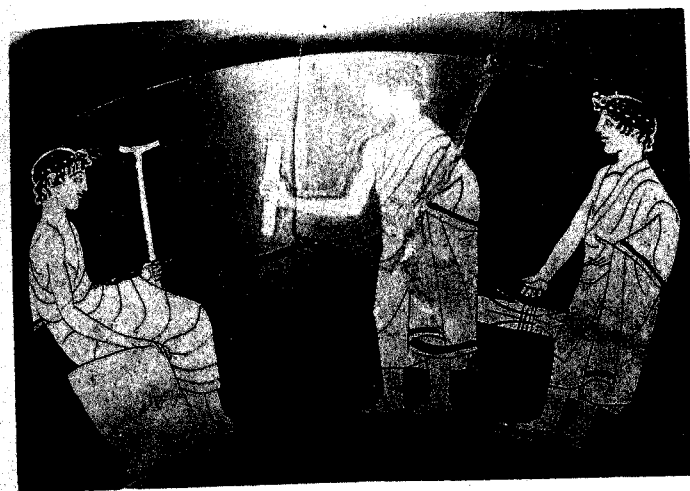


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XXVIII



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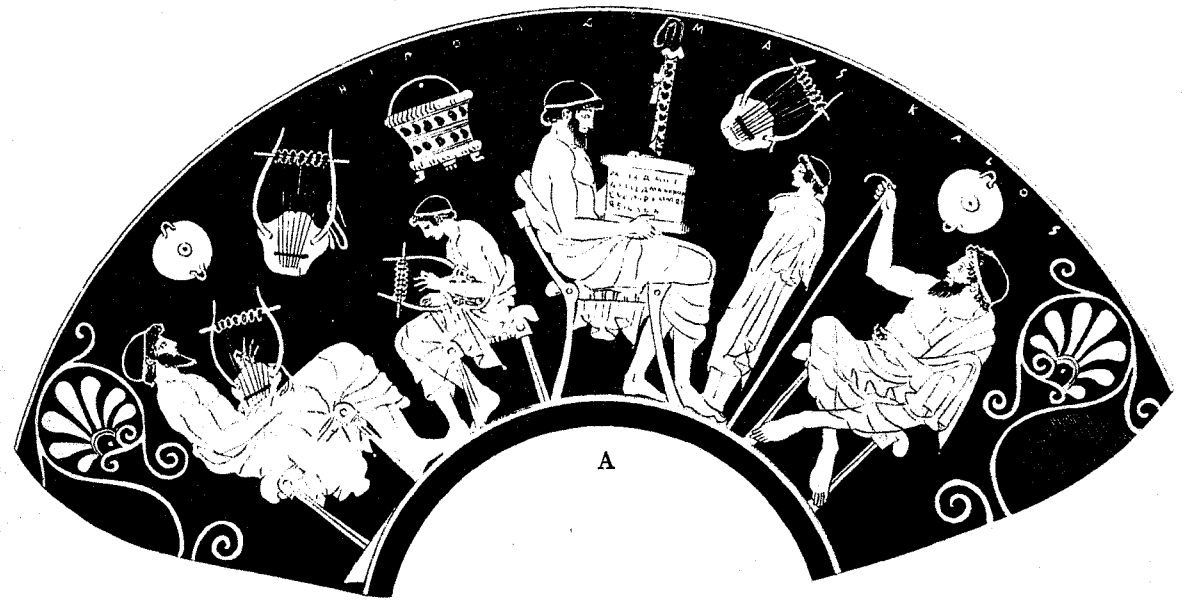
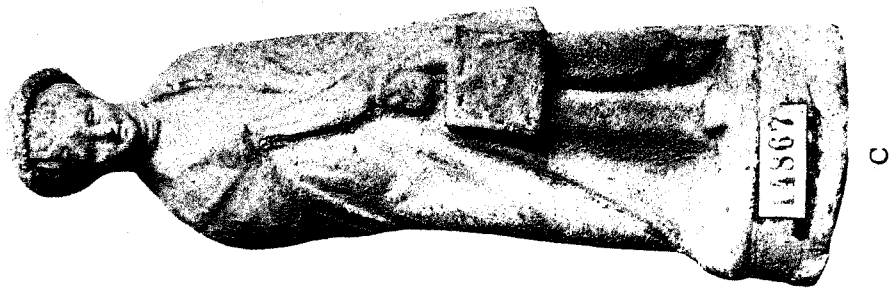
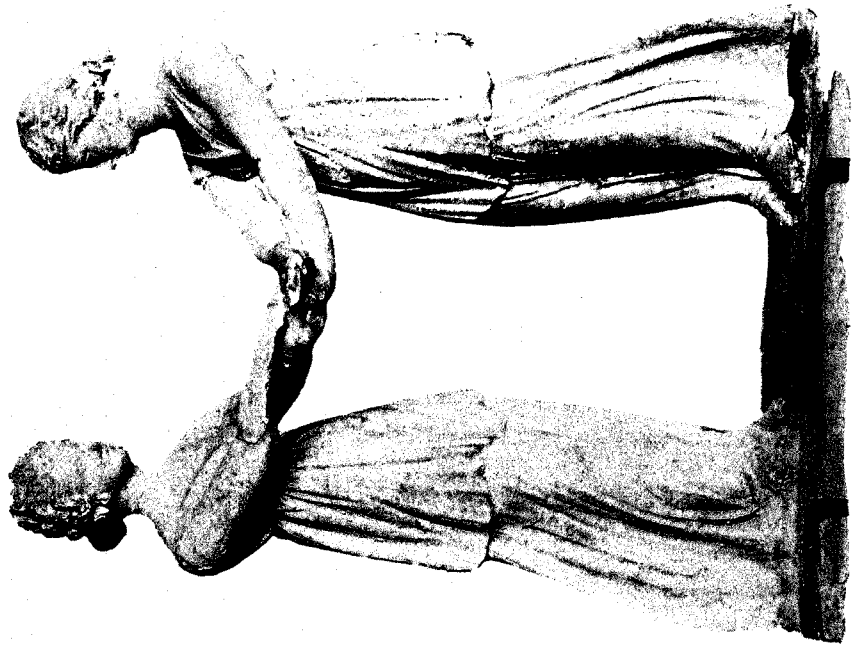


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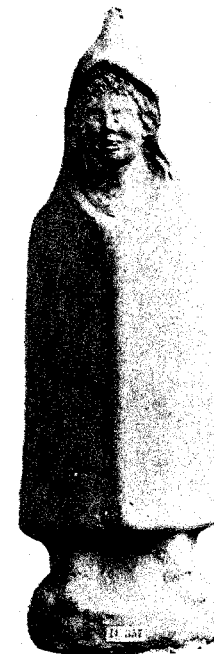
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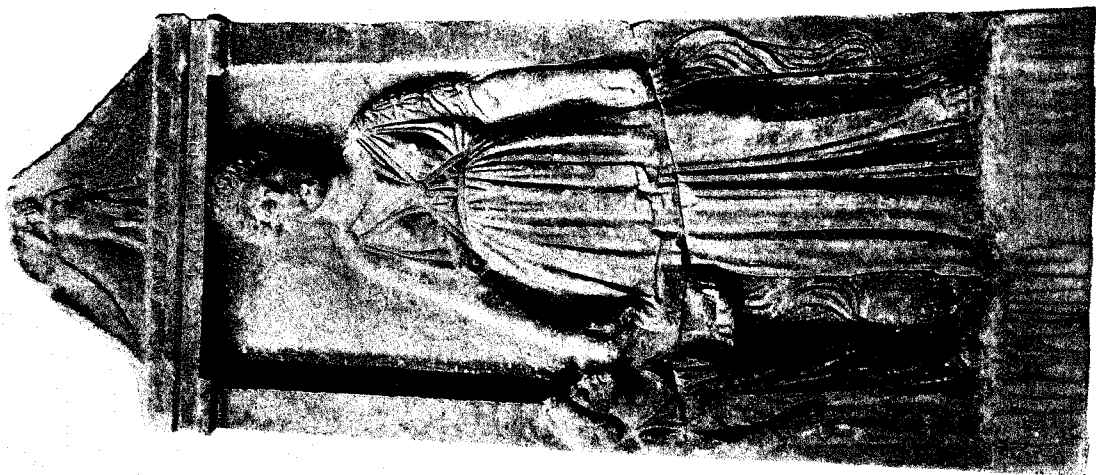


A

XXXVII



B



A

XXXVI



B



C



B



A



C

XXXVIII



D



A



B



C



D

XXXIX

INDEX

Acrobat, 23
 Agesilaus, 20
 Amulets, 7-8
 Animals, clay, 5, 9-10
 Anklets, 8
 Anthesteria, 25
 Archytas, 10
 Astragals, 18, 29
 Athletic exercises, 23

Balls and ball-playing, 18-20, 40
 Bathing, 24
 Birds, pet, 5, 10-12, 32, 39, 40; toy, 5, 10
 Bracelets, 8, 38
 Brooches, 35, 36
 Butterfly, 22

Cage, bird, 11
 Cake or roll, 26
 Cap, pointed, 1, 2, 3
 Carts, 9, 12, 13-14, 26, 32, 40, 41
 Chair, high, 4
 Chariot, 14
 Charon, 40, 41
 Chiton, 34-35
 Chlamys, 36
 Cloak, 2, 34
 Coat, 38
 Cocks, pet, 11, 12; toy, 10
 Colors, 2
 Cooking, 30
 Costume, 34-38
 Couch, 4, 16
 Cow or ox, pet, 12; toy, 10
 Cradles, 3-4, 5, 16
 Creeping children, 4, 7
 Crotala or clappers, 15

Dancing, 32
 Death, 39-41
 Deer, pet, 12; toy, 10
 Discus, 23
 Dishes, toy, 15, 16

Distaff, 30
 Dogs, pet, 10, 12, 17, 26, 29, 32, 40; toy, 9, 10
 Dolls, 14-15, 40
 Dolphins, 10, 12
 Donkeys, toy, 9-10
 Dove, mechanical, 10; pet, 10; toy, 10
 Duck, pet, 11; toy, 10

Eardrops, 38
 Education, 28-31
 Ephedrimos, 19

Fans, 38
 Feeding bottles, 6
 Festivals, 25
 Fishing, 22
 Five-stones, 18
 Flutes, 27, 30
 Footwear, 38
 Furniture, toy, 16

Girdles, 34-35
 Go-cart, 14
 Goats, pet, 12, 14, 27; for sacrifice, 25; toy, 10
 Goose, pet, 5, 11, 12, 27; toy, 10
 Graves, children's, 5, 40

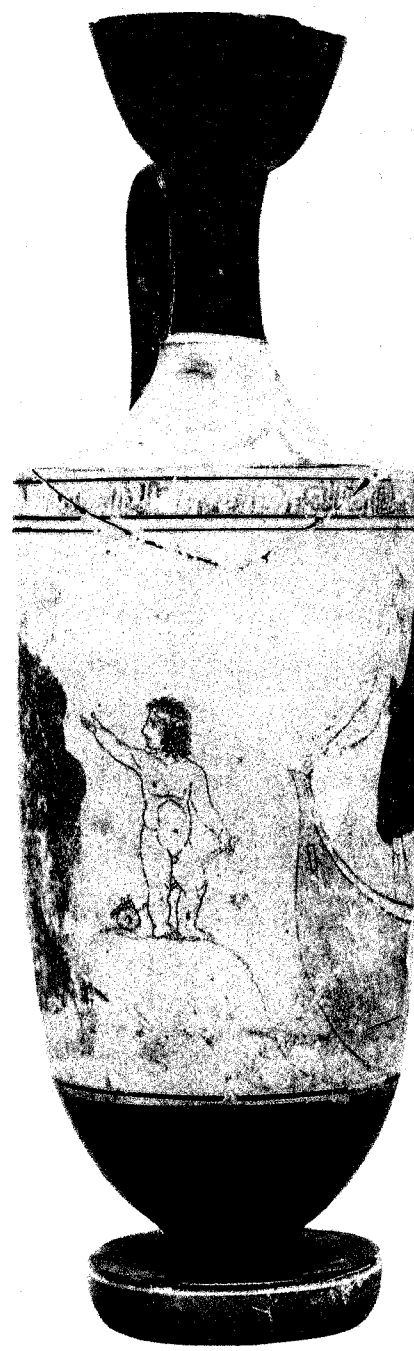
Hair, arrangement of, 36-37
 Hare or rabbit, pet, 13, 14; toy, 10
 Hats, 36, 37
 Herm, 27
 Heron, 11, 40
 Himation, 35
 Hockey, 20
 Hood, with cloak, 34
 Hoops, 17
 Horse, riding on, 12; toy, 9, 10

Infancy, 1-8

Juggler, 23
 Jugs, toy, 14, 25, 26, 32
 Jumping, 23



A



B

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Kerchief, 37
 Kite, 21
 Knucklebones, 18
 Lantern, 31
 Lion, ridden, 12; toy, 10
 Lyre, 26, 30, 32
 "Magic wheel," 21
 Masks, 16
 Mechanical dove, 10; toys, 16-17
 "Morra," 22
 Mother, 1, 2, 6-7, 39, 40, 41
 Mouse, pet, 13; toy, 10
 Multiplication tables, 28
 Music, 30, 32
 Necklaces, 8, 38
 Nude children, 2, 3, 34
 Nurse, 2, 5, 6, 34
 "Odd and even," 18
 Ox or cow, pet, 12; toy, 10
 Paidagogos, 4, 24, 28, 29, 30
 Peacock, 11, 12
 Pets, 3, 10-13, 40
 Physician, 39
 Pig, pet, 12; for sacrifice, 12, 25; toy, 5, 10
 Playthings, 9-10, 13 ff., 40
 Processions, 26-27
 Punishment, 33
 Puppets, 15
 Quail, pet, 11; striking, 11
 Quarrelling, 23
 Rabbit or hare, pet, 13, 14; toy, 10
 Ram, pet, 12; toy, 10
 Rattles, 4-6
 Raven, pet, 11

Reading scroll, 29, 30; stand, 29
 Riding, on foot, 20; on horse, etc., 12; on stick, 20
 Sacrifice, 12, 25
 Sandals, as footwear, 38; for punishment, 33
 Sarcophagi, 40
 School, 28 ff., 33; for girls, 28-29, 30
 See-saw, 20-21
 Shoes, 38
 Shower bath, 24
 Sickness, 39
 Singing, 30
 Skipping the rope, 20
 Slaves, 4, 24, 28, 29, 30
 Sleep, 3, 7
 Snake, 41
 Somersault, 23
 Stephane, 37
 Stylus, 28, 29, 30
 "Sucker," 22
 Swaddling, 1
 Swings, 21
 Tables, 16, 26
 Tablets, 28, 29, 30
 Tambourine or tympanum, 27, 32
 Tops, 17
 Torches, 27
 Tortoise, pet, 13; toy, 10
 Toys, 9-10, 13 ff., 40
 Triptych, 30
 Twins, 3, 29
 Utensils, toy household, 15, 16
 Wicket, 19
 Wreaths, 23, 25-26
 Wrestling, 23
 Writing tablet and stylus, 28, 29, 30

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